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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XIX NO. 29— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

THE BORSAD ASSAULT.

—:0:—

DR. BHASKER PATEL CHALLENGES DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S BELATED STATEMENT.

CALLS OFFICIAL PRESS COMMUNIQUE A MERE WHITE-WASH.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Bhasker Patel said: "I have carefully read the official statement issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, regarding the recent Borsad affair. I am simply amazed to read it as I had visited that place and surrounding villages and submitted the report of the cases seen by my own eyes.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S KNOWLEDGE.

The Director of Information asks us to believe that the total number of injuries due to lathi blows was only 21, and he further suggests that there could not be any case removed to Bhadran which is seven miles away from Borsad. The knowledge in geography which the Director of Information possesses, is very lamentable. Bhadran is situated not seven miles from Borsad but the distanle between the two towns is only three miles.

As regards the number of casualities, which is mentioned in the last para of the press communique, I simply say that it is far from truth, and am in a position to challenge it. My statement issued recently in the press regarding 40 cases which I had personally seen is not in the least exaggerated. I have seen the swellings of the arms, joints, gluttal regions, on thorax and back. I have carefully seen the marks of the lathis on various parts of the body.

MORE HARROWING CASES.

I have seen the fractures and dislocations, till then undetected, mentioned in my report. I have found one young girl lying at the Hospital suffering from very acute pain in the abdomen due to pushes of latnis.

MERE WHITEWASH.

After having examined all the cases carefully, I should not hesitate to say that the use of force was most brutal and deliberate and am compelled to say that the statement issued by the Director of Information Bombay is, to say the least, a mere white-wash."

MOST DISTRESSING SIGHTS AT BORSAD.

—:0:—

Patidar Women's Protest.

Loud protests were raised at a meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Patidar Association against the police excesses at Borsad on January 21, the "Stri Sitam Din" when they had organised a procession to protest against the maltreatment of Mrs. Lilavati Asur in the police lock-up. Mrs. Kshama Rao presided.

NO MORE THE "WEAKER SEX."

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji moved the resolution condemning the police atrocities on women at Borsad on Janary 21. Mrs. Raiji observed that they had not met to protest against the treatment meted out to their sisters because they did not believe in protests. The women who took part in the present struggle knew it full well that they would have to face such things. They were determined to face them because they were no more the "weaker sex" "Women of India had shown that they were as strong as their men in suffering hardships," added Mrs. Raiji.

COLLECTOR'S "UNTRUE STATEMENTS."

Sjt. Jayantilal Amin seconding the resolution read out extracts from the "Kaira District Gazette" and pointed out how untrue were the statements made by the Collector in that Gazette. He referred to the statements made by those workers who had been to Borsad to investigate into the matter and said that the Government statements showed that there was no change in the heart of the Government.

EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

Mrs. Ratanben Damania who had been to Borsad described what she saw there and said that the real sacrifice was made by the Gujarat peasants. She appealed to the audience to carry on the triple programme of Boycott, Swadeshi and Prohibition laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and win Swaraj. That she said was the only way to put a stop to such incidents as took place at Borsad on January 21.

NO QUESTION OF PEACE TALKS.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi thought that what happened at Borsad was a clear indication of the fact that there was no change in the heart of the Government. She did not understand how "Peace Talks" could proceed in a state when repression was 'in excelsis.'

Referring to the S. O. S. of Messrs. Sapru, Jayakar and Shastri, the speaker said that knowing what "reception" was awaiting them in India they had found out a way to save their faces. The Congress leaders also did not want to be blamed for obstinacy and so they had agreed to wait till their arrival but so long as India's claim for independence was not conceded there would not be peace in the country.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi felt that it was not an occasion for protests or condemnation. On the contrary he felt that it was an occasion for rejoicing. He felt proud that Indian women had shown that they were as determined to win their country's freedom as India's men. They had shown that they were as ready to suffer and sacrifice for the cause of freedom as their men. He congratulated the women of India in general and those of Gujarat and Borsad in particular who had shown an indomitable courage and a true spirit of non-violence.

WHAT A DOCTOR SAW.

Dr. Bhaskar Patel recalled his visit to Bhadran, Borsad and other camps of the migrated Satyagrahis and decribed how he reached there at dead of night and examined injured women and recorded their statements. He strongly refuted the charge of exaggeration levelled against Satyagrahis and other workers in the Khaira District Gazette and the communique issued by the Director of Information and challenged the officials to prove if there was an iota of exaggeration in respect of the 40 cases that he personally examined. Out of these he said seven women were lying in hospital in a very bad conditon and at least one of them would have had to go acute suffering if she had not received timely medical help.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh who was the last speaker congratulated the women on their courage and readines to suffer and sacrifice but he did not know how to remain non-violent when one saw women being insulted and assaulted like that.

MOST DISTRESING SIGHT.

Mrs. Kshama Rao in her concluding remarks said that when she went to Borsad after she learnt about the incidents she witnessed some of the most distressing sights. She visited ten to twelve villages and at every place she learnt about the excesses of the police and saw sights of suffering resulting from the violence of police. The incidents narrated were most brutal such as were never heard before in the history of any civilized people.

Proceeding, Mrs. Rao described how small processions started from different parts of the town and wanted to proceed further

(Continued on Page 5.)

16 PERSONS ARRESTED IN BARDOLI.

—:0:—

Sequel To 'Independence Day' Celebration

—:0:—

SURAT, February 3.

Some arrests are reported from various villages of Bardoli Taluka in connection with the recent celebration of "Independence Day".

Five persons have been arrested in Vankaner, 7 in Sarbhon and four in other villages. Also, a number of convictions for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement are reported from various villages of Bardoli Taluka, the sentences ranging in term from one month to three months. Three persons from Syadala, three from Sejwada, nine from Manekpor and one from Siker have thus been sentenced.—A. P.

13 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN DELHI.

—:0:—

DELHI, February 3.

Thirteen Congress volunteers were arrested this morning on the charge of picketing the Narula Motor Works, owned by a person whose wine business, it is alleged, has led to this boycott.—A. P.

RELEASE MOPLAH AND N. W. F. PRISONERS

—:0:—

Memorial By M.L.A's,

—:0:—

DELHI, February 3.

A largely signed appeal from non-official members of the Legislative Assembly has been submitted to the Viceroy urging the release of Moplah and North West Frontier prisoners as an act of mercy and amnesty.—A. P.

MR. B. DAS SEES MEERUT PRISONERS

—:0:—

All Agree About Congress Discussing Premier's Statement.

—:0:—

INSIST ON GENERAL AMNESTY FOR ALL POLITICALS.

—:0:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., who visited the Meerut under-trials to-day has issued the following statement:—

"I visited the Meerut under-trials to get first-hand knowledge regarding them as various statements made in the press about them required public investigation. Some of these gentlemen I knew as members of A.I.C.C. and I wanted also to know their views about the Premier's declaration and the general attempt for peace and the settlement of India's future. I find all agree to the Congress agreeing to discuss the peace issues with Government but before that there should be a general amnesty to all political prisoners and under-trials and also the withdrawal of all Ordinances.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Some of them apprehend that Mahatma Gandhi's statement to the British press only confined general amnesty to Satyagrahi prisoners and under-trials but I assured that the Nationalists and Nationalist Press are for general amnesty to all prisoners and under-trials.

Since the so-called "mutiny" of these under-trials these people get no out-door exercise in jail some of them are therefore suffering ill-health. Mozaffar Ahmed is still in hospital and Government would do well to release him on parole. Dr. Vishwanath Mukherjee is still undefended and Government have extended him no help to engage his advocate nor has any financial help been given to his destitute family.

MARKS OF LATHIS, BUTT-ENDS AND NAILED BOOTS ON BODIES OF WOMEN.

—:0:—

Filthy Abuses By "Drunken Policemen."

WHAT BOMBAY LADIES SAW AT BORSAD.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Smt. Vijayaben Durlabhji Parikh and Smt. Radhaben who were deputed to inquire into the police excesses at Borsad have submitted the following statement:—

Leaving Bombay on Saturday the 24th January we reached Bhadran via Anand on Sunday morning. We were taken to the Hospital where we saw six sisters, unable to leave bed, with green and black marks of merciless beatings on their head, chest, back, legs, thighs and all other parts of the body.

We proceeded to the emigrants' camps and accompanied by Smt. Kasturba Gandhi, Smt. Maniben Patel, Smt. Maniben of Bhagini Samaj, Lady Sulochana Chinubhai and Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth visited nearly 400 camps at Vasna, Davol, Anklav, Ras, Bochasana, Dhundhkuva etc. At every camp, we came across brave sisters cheerfully going round their daily activities notwithstanding their having been victim of lathi charges. They were too humble to boast of their sufferings or sacrifices. Nowhere, except in Gujerat can we witness such marvellous scenes of sacrifics and a will to win.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE EXCESSES.

This dauntless spirit of the sisters of Borsad should not lead any one to under-estimate the police excesses. Bhadran Hospital and emigrants' camps provide abundant evidence of the same. Here are some of them:—

(1) Sonaben of Davol, who was the flag-bearer on the day of occurence, was the recipient of the greatest share of police charge. She had resolved not to yield even at the cost of her life. When she received blows, she lay down with the National Flag close to her chest. Lathi blows were showered on her back and other parts of her body. Still she would not budge. At this the police caught hold of her hair-braid and pulled her a long distance. Even then Sonaben would not losen her grip of the National Flag. At last, a police officer had to cry 'halt'. Sonaben was removed to her place in an unconscious state. She is still in bed with marks of merciless beating.

(2) One Surajben is also very badly assaulted and marks of injuries to her are still visible.

(3) A thirteen year young girl of Bochasana has the marks of blows on her hands, legs and back.

(4) We also saw marks of lathi blows on the waist of Mrs. Sonabai of Ras. Another sister is in bed suffering from severe lathi blows.

(5) One Gangaben had her head profusely bleeding from cut-wound received on that day. Even under such serious condition she was arrested.

6. Laxmiben, the daughter of Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani of Bombay, who was only a visitor, was not spared and received butt-end blows from the police.

SOME BARE FACTS.

From our personal inquiries we have found that:—

1. Out of 1,500 processionists 200 were injured by police assaults.
2. 50 of these 200 were seriously injured.
3. Most of these 50 were indiscriminately assaulted.
4. Lathies, butt-ends, nailed boots, etc. were freely used.
5. Blows were dealt on chest, face, head, back, waist and other parts of the body.
6. Saries and blouses of some sisters were torn.
7. Police abused the women in the filthiest language and made most indecent gestures.

In this respect, it is alleged that most of the police were drunk.

8. All this happened in spite of the fact that higher officers, including the Collector, were in Borsad on that day.

28 PERSONS SENT TO GALLOWS.

—:0:—

Sequel To Revolt At Constantinople.

—:0:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Constantinople. — Twenty-eight Dervises, Hodjas, Sheikhs, and others were hanged at Menemen this morning for participation in the revolutionary outbreak of 23rd December.—Reuter.

A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:0:—

Urgent Meeting Of Working Committee.

—:0:—

NEW DELHI, February 3.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference will be held in Delhi on the 7th February to consider "the grave situation arising out of political developments, in the country."—A. P.

OIL AND POLITICS IN IRAQ.

—:0:—

A Convention Signed.

—:0:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Jerusalem:—The Iraq Pipeline Convention between the High Commissioner for Palestine and the Iraq Petroleum Company provides for the construction of a pipe line terminating at Acre Bay. The concession will last 70 years, after which the pipe line in Palestine will become High Commissioner's property. The convention is liable to be cancelled if necessary agreements with other countries through which pipe-line passes are not completed within three years.—Reuter.

28 CONGRESS LEADERS RELEASED

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Benn stated that the Congress leaders who were released numbered 28.—Reuter.

Drugs Inquiry Committee

—:0:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

Drugs Enquiry Committee paid a visit to Allahabad and examined Col. Townsend Civil Surgeon, Dr. Forman, Dr. Janeon, E. D. R., and others. Control was stressed nearly by witnesses.

EIGHT ARRESTS UNDER NEW ORDINANCE.

—:0:—

Police Commissioner's Clerks Included.

—:0:—

So far eight Bengali have been arrested under the newly promulgated Ordinance. It is reported that the arrests include two clerks of the Police Commissioners office besides two teachers. Six were arrested in Rangoon, one at Insein and another at Yamethin.—A. P.

PORT OKHA.

—:0:—

The Port Officer, Port Okha, wires under date, February 3:—"s.s. Gharinda (Line: British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Agents Messrs. Chhotalal Premji and Company) arrived at Port Okha on the 1st instant and left to-day with 750 tons of cement for Rangoon."—A. P.

NEW DELHI INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

DELHI, February 3.

The 10th February will be observed as a public holiday in Delhi on account of the New Delhi inauguration ceremonies.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER IN NEW ZEALAND.

Thousands Of People Rendered Homeless.

DEATH-ROLL EXCEEDS 100.

Town Razed To Ground; Buildings On Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Wellington.—An alarming earthquake occurred this morning and a viaduct in the Hawkes Bay District has been damaged. The seabottom off Napier is stated to be lifting as a consequence of which a number of steamers are putting out to sea. A number of oiltanks at Napier are on fire and telegraph lines are down. Information is meagre.

Later).

His Majesty's sloop "Veronica" stationed at Napier in a wireless message says that every stone-building in the town has been demolished. There have been many outbreaks of fire, and it is feared that there has been a heavy loss of life. The "Veronica" has landed blue-jakets to render assistance. The warships "Diomede" and "Dunedin" are proceeding to Napier from Auckland with doctors, nurses and medical stores. It is feared that 1,000 people have been rendered homeless, and food is urgently required.

A Telephone message from an eye-witness stated that there has been a long stream of casualties, and opines that the loss is heavy. All big buildings in the centre of the town, including the Post Office, have been razed and the town looks as if it had been bombarded.—Reuter.

SHOCKS RECORDED AT SYDNEY

Sydney.—A terrific earthquake shocks were recorded at 8-15 in morning and lasted two hours. Wireless reports from ships state that extensive damage has occured in the north Island especially in Napier.—Reuter.

(Napier is a town on Hawkes Bay in New Zealand, with a population of over 17,000.)

TOLL OF EARTHQUAKE

—:0:—

21 Persons Dead.

—:0:—

LONDON, February 3.

Wellington.—It is officially stated that 21 persons have died as a result of the earthquake. At Hastings, 12 miles from Napier, a hospital has been wrecked and Nurses' Home has collapsed killing several ismates. Fire is raging and half the town is in ruins. Tremors there were almost continuous.

The commander of "Veronica" has taken charge of the situation in Napier and confirms that the damage has been very severe. Refugees are taking shelter abroad.

Two deaths are reported from Wairoa which with Waipukurau and Waipawa has been badly damaged. Bridges elsewhere in North Island have been heavily damaged.—Reuter.

DEATH-ROLL EXCEEDS 100.

—:0:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Wellington.— Indications are that the death-roll in Napier will exceed hundred. The portion of Bluff Hill with houses on it, overlooking port, has collapsed and whole business area, half square mile in extent has been wiped out by fire. Hastings has suffered similarly. Several persons were burned to death when Rouchs Building collapsed in flames.—Reuter.

MOTILALJI'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Mahatmaji's Departure Uncertain

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

Owing to serious condition of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the time of departure of Mahatma Gandhi from Allahabad is uncertain. He is not likely to leave this afternoon even. All doors of Anand Bhawan are closed and visitors are strictly excluded.—A. P. Special.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The doctors attending Pandit Motilal Nehru, issued the following 'bulletin' this morning:

"Pandit Motilal Nehru has been going through crises for the past 24 hours, and has had a restless night. He is very weak and needs complete rest and quiet. We appeal to enquiries and public not to cause any disturbance to the patient by congregating or making any noise outside the house. We shall endeavour to issue bulletins from time to time regarding Panditji's health to keep the public informed.—A. P. Special.

—:0:—

MEDICAL OFFICER'S BULLETIN.

—:0:—

ALLAHABAD, February 3.

The following bulletin has been issued:—"As a result of getting little rest in the day Pandit Motilal Nehru is now feeling somewhat refreshed. The condition of the heart is good although breathing difficulty continues.

—:0:—

NO CHANGE IN MOTILALJI'S HEALTH.

—:0:—

ALLAHABAD, February 3.

There is not much change in Pandit Motilal Nehru's condition. Gandhiji is not leaving to-day and is not likely to be in Bombay on 5th instant as expected.—A. P. Special.

U. P. MINISTER RESIGNS

—:0:—

Due To Adverse Remarks By Allahabad High Court.

—:0:—

LUCKNOW, February 3

It is understood that Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, Education Minister, has tendered his resignation to-day. The resignation is the outcome of certain adverse remarks against the Raja Bahadur by the High Court of Allahabad in connection with the Kotla Succession Case.

The Nawab of Chattari, the Home Member, who is returning from the London Conference will resume charge of his office on the 9th February relieving Nawab Sir Muzamillullah Khan, Acting Home Member.—A. P.

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MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES—The Madon Memorial Committee invite applications to reach the undersigned before 20th February, from Economists to deliver two lectures in Bombay on: (1) "The Present Position of the Currency of India" and (2) any subject of the Lecturer's choice in about the first week of April, 1931. The remuneration will be Rs. 750 for two lectures. J. K. MEHTA, Honorary Secretary, 31, Murzban Road, Bombay.
A 2448.

WANTED—FOR OVERSEAS—SUB-PERMANENT-WAY INSPECTORS, Carriage and Waggon Foremen, Mechanical Engineers, Springsmiths and Erectors. And for Bombay, Head Share transfer clerks, competent stenographers, and wiremen. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
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A 2458

THE unemployed are invited to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R 4275

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PARSEE LADY GRADUATE (companion) to Parsee Lady. Gate Ticket Collectors. Stall Keepers. Manager Cashiers. Anglo-Indian Ladies, Dancers, Lady Doctors. See personally ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106-110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4257

WANTED—Few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise easy deposits and local agencies through Agents and Organisers. Persons of position ready to join at once with Rs. 300 or such as fixed deposit only need apply with anna stamp to the CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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B R4251.

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C R4263.

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C R 4248

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyauji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
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P 4278

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T R4233

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1843 of 1929.

NAVALBAI, widow of Fulchand Manekchand Choksey, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) CHUNILAL HEMCHAND, (2) AMARCHAND CHUNILAL, (3) RATANCHAND CHUNILAL, (4) NAVNITLAL CHUNILAL, (5) KANTILAL CHUNILAL, and (6) BABOO CHUNILAL, all of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 15th day of January, 1931, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following property:—

All that piece and parcel of land and ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1la square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2787 and New Survey No. part of 1932 and by the Cadastral Survey No. 1290 of Bhuleshwar Division and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 614 and Street Nos. 25-27 and (present Nos. 73, 75, 77), Mirza Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khimchand Tallockchand, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Ratanlal Mulchand and Ranjitlal Nagardas, on or towards the North by Mirza Street and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Jalkisondas.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 2nd day of March, 1931, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1931.

(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
2457

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 2100 BUNDLES STEEL BALING HOOPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Phiroz B. Choksi and Co., Attorneys for the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Prabhudass and Co. of Iron Jatha, Carnac Bunder.

Ex. S. S. "AGTEKIRK"

Marks,
Ends Red 2 white in middle 1,000 bundles.
Ends Blue 2 white in middle 1,000 bundles.
Ends White 2 white in middle 1,000 bundles.
2 White in middle 1,000 bundles.

eq. 4000 bundles, out of which the remaining 2100 bundles steel baling hoops 24' x 26 hoops per bundle.

The above goods are now lying in the Landing Shed No. 9 of Alexandra Docks where the same are open for inspection and are lying there ready for delivery on and from 26th January 1931.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SEWRI NEW ROAD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Jetha Devji and Co. (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 4th February, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and of the Mortgagees Messrs. Vassanji Sons and Co., in the immoveable property hereunder written.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that moiety or undivided one-half share in the pieces of land (now formed into one) of toka tenure situate at Sewri New Road (Bombay) and containing by admeasurement 3,254 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and partly by a property of Dorabji Shroff, on or towards the East by the property of Jubilee Mills Company, Limited, on or towards the South by the property of Jubilee Mills and on or towards the West by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Imperial Bank of Persia, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Northcote House", Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, on SUNDAY the 8th instant at 10 a. m. (S. T.) valuable household furniture, such as dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggons, kelvinator, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, Plate glass Silver showcases writing tables, book cases, cabinets, dressing tables, hatstands, teapoys, mirror and panel doors almyrahs, bedsteads, carpets, Cutlery cabinet for 12 persons by Mapin & Webb, crockery, cutlery glassware, cooking utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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At BLAVATSKY LODGE HALL, French Bridge, Chowpatty on SATURDAY, 7-2-31, at 5 P. M. and on SUNDAY, 8-2-31 at 9 A. M. in the morning.
AND
DADAR DHURU HALL (near B.B. C.I. Rly Station) on SUNDAY, At 4-30 P. M.
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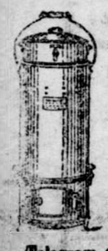

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Stalin's Ascendency Immensely Fortified.

INDUSTRY MORE THAN DOUBLED ITS OUTPUT IN 1930.

Russia's Economic Experiment Meets With Mixed Results

MOSCOW, Dec. 24.—The Soviet Union has lived through one of the most significant and in many respects most difficult years since the birth of the Bolshevik state more than 13 years ago.

When history draws its totals for the vast social and economic experiment being worked out here, 1930 will probably be recognized as a climate year both for daring undertakings and for tragic hardships, says Eugene Lyons.

The nation can look back upon a year of enormous achievements in the directors of industrial expansion and agrarian collectivization. These cold economic terms fail to convey the real drama of the facts. Translated into human terms, it means that the economic ways of life for 160,000,000 human beings were fundamentally changed.

At the same time the nation also retains a memory of costly sacrifices, sharpened internal conflicts, food shortage and political pressure.

The two things are in fact the opposite sides of the same medal, since the difficulties were in large measure the direct result of the abnormally fast growth.

The year began in the Soviet Union amidst the horrors and the heroisms of the Communist Party's headlong drive for the collectivization of farming. The impetus was ruthless. The million of richer peasants who were thought to block the path towards collectivization were ordered "liquidated as a class". Again a technical phrase covered a profound human upheaval, involving the destruction of hundreds of thousands of homes.

The aggressive campaign for collectives coincided with an intensification of the industrial programme aiming at the completion of the 5-year plan in only 4 years. The ardour of the battle reflected itself in every phase of life here. Religion and its priests were subjected to unprecedented attacks throughout the country. The Government redoubled its political vigilance and political heresy was punished mercilessly.

GREAT PRESSURE.

About half of the 25,000,000 individual farms entered—or were driven—into socialized collectives. So-called "kulaks" by the hundred thousand were stripped of all worldly goods and exiled to barren regions. Hundreds of churches were closed.

The tremendous pressure, however, could not be maintained indefinitely. Here and there desperation showed itself in local uprisings and discontent was spreading too fast. In March, when the drive was at its apex, Joseph Stalin wisely called halt. The veil of silence was ripped to pieces and the world learned of the injustice, sometimes amounting to atrocities, which the country had suffered.

The release of the pressure resulted in almost instantaneous evaporation of some of the collectives. About 30 per cent. of the peasantry however, remained under the new system. The Government diverted huge share of its resources to encourage their success.

The cost of that achievement was extremely great. It will take years merely to restore the nation's supplies of livestock slaughtered by peasants opposed to collectivization. And the peasant distrust of the Government generated by the drive may not subside for a long time.

DETERMINED.

Although the cruder forms of coercion were abandoned, the general campaign in both industry and agriculture did not let up. As food grew scarcer, especially with the destruction of meat supplies, the nation was rationed more strictly and forced to pull its belt tighter. The remnants of private trace were practically wiped out. The Government was determined to push through its economic plants at any cost.

In most respects it succeeded. In addition to the huge collectivized area; the state-owned "bread factories" were greatly expanded, 142 of them with a total area of 12,000,000 hectares (30,000,000 acres) being organized. The acreage worked by tractors and other machinery was vastly increased. Despite the agrarian confusion, an unusually rich harvest laid the basis for further collectivization and gave the Soviet Union an exportable grain surplus. The outstanding fact is that the Government obtained more than half its entire grain supplies for the internal and foreign markets from the so-called socialized, that is from collectives and State farms.

Industry more than doubled its output as compared with the pre-war totals. The goals set by the condensed 5-year plan were not fulfilled. But the increase of over 24 per cent in production as compared with the previous year of the 5-year plan exceeded the original plan. Between October 1, when the fiscal year ended, and December 31, the margin of failure was largely covered by means of a special intensification of every branch of the national industry. Light industry, such as textile production, was especially behind the plans on account of raw material shortage.

THE INTELLIGENTSIA.

Notwithstanding some setbacks, the economic chart as a whole shows a definite upward swing. Important new enterprises such as the tractor plant in Stalingrad, the farm implement plants in Rostov, the Turkestan-Siberian railroad, etc.—were put into operation. Substantial progress was made on enterprises under construction totalling some 12 billions rubles, some of which will begin to function in the forthcoming year. After a 12 years' absence from the world grain market, Russia once more became an important factor. The main outlines of the 5-year plan were retained intact, although minor recovered, allegedly headed by the former Premier of the Russsian Federation of Soviet Republics, Sergei Sirtzov, which had gathered strength even while the surface seemed unruffled. There is no doubt that the Party is being run more and more from the top downward and discontent among some of the rank and file is inevitable.

The year 1930 will be remembered especially as marking profound break between the Soviet Government and the so-called intelligentsia. The left policies of the Kremlin brought into relief the basic discontent of old engineers, educators, economists and other workers of the mind. Leading professors, including some who were among the authors of the Soviet economic programme, were arrested. Dozens of specialists were executed.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of a group engineers accused of preparing the ground for foreign intervention came as a climax of this process. The refusal of a large section of the intelligentsia to work with the Soviets, and actual sabotage in some instances, is a historical fact of the greatest moment.

This fact, moreover, underlined a problem which has been becoming increasingly clear, namely the need for trained partially and only temporarily by importing foreign experts. Nearly 2,000 American industrial experts are in the Soviet Union helping to make the 5-year plan a reality. The German contingent is next in numerical strength.

But in the final analysis the country must depend upon its own technicians and economic leaders. The speed with which industry is growing makes it almost impossible to train forces quickly enough. Of necessity the technical schools turn out hundreds of alleged engineers who do not deserve the name. This difficulty must for years add enormously to the cost of industry here. In section to skilled and semi-skilled workers the problem is equally trying.

Even under the proletarian dictatorship there are serious labour cessations were made all along the line.

GREAT STRAIN.

The strain involved in achieving this success made itself manifest everywhere. The population as a whole felt it in a sharpened shortage of food and goods of everyday use. The harsh measures against kulaks, private traders and other "undesirables" and the logic of the "left" trend generally, caused the growth of organized or individual opposition to the Government with the inevitable repressions. Excutions of saboteurs and counter-revolutionaries became so common that after a while only unusual cases drew any public attention.

Inside the ruling Communist Party the difficult year naturally resulted in sharp differences of opinion. Under Stalin's leadership everyone who doubted was quickly squashed. Tomsky, Bukharin, Rykov and other leaders of the so-called Right opposition were shorn of power. Outwardly at least unity was attained.

That unity may not be as complete as it seems. Towards the end of the year a conspiracy was unproblems. The worst of these in 1930 was the refusal of workers to 'stay put' on their jobs. Owin to the harsh living conditions and to scarcity of labour, workers changed their jobs frequently. The effort to force "American tempos" upon them added to their wander-lust. In some cases—as in the Don Basin coal industry—the abandonment of jobs amounted to mass desertions.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

To avoid this economic loss the Government is using all possible means to attach workers to their jobs at least until the end of the 5-year plan. While the attachment is ostensibly voluntary it is an open secret that the voluntary principle is not wholly observed. Moreover, men and women are obliged to go wherever they are assigned or face the penalty of permanent unemployment. The freedom of choice and of movement for the industrial workers is thus being considerably abbreviat-

While the rest of the world complains of unemployment, the Soviet Union suffers from the reverse complaint. It has far more jobs than people to fill them. In 1931 it must find at least 1,300,000 additional industrial workers aside from millions more for seasonal tasks. Unemployment has thus been declared ended and doles have been discontinued.

The internal strain, and the successes as well, have had their reaction upon the outside world. The early months of 1930, when the left drive was at its height, the alleged persecution of churches was made the basis of a concerted propaganda abroad against the Soviets. Launched by the Vatican, it spread quickly in many countries. The "crusade" did not die down until Stalin's interference mitigated the illegal methods admittedly used in many places against religion.

The latter part of the year was signalized by a no less vigorous "crusade" against Soviet "dumping." The excellent harvest had enabled the Soviet Union to export farm products. The growth of heavy industry and mining operations had enlarged exports of coal, lumber, manganese and other goods. With economic depressions almost general everywhere the cry of Soviet dumping proved an effective rallying call against the Bolsheviks. The authorities here of course showed that they were no dumping at all, and took steps to retaliate against those who barred their exports.

CULTURE.

In the field of culture the outstanding event was the introduction of universal elementary education. Because of insufficient schools and teachers, the idea is still somewhat abstract but even the definite decision to make education general is a large step forward. The fight against illiteracy proceeded with millions of adults learning to read and write.

The multiplicity of events here and the complexity of the political and economic picture make any summary inadequate. A venture in that direction however might amount to this for 1930.

1. Stalin's ascendancy immensely fortified, with the internol party opponents expelled or weakened.

2. The relations with the old intelligentsia seriously impaired, an influential section having lined up openly or secretly against the Soviet policies.

3. The character of the ruling Communist Party vitally altered by the expulsion of many of the old members and the inculsion of masses of factory workers.

4. Restrictions placed upon the freedom of workers in relation to their jobs.

5. Important victories in the domains of socialized agriculture and industrial expansion, with the second year of the 5-year plan substantially successful.

6. A sharp decline in living conditions and consequently in the morale of the population, although distinct signs of improvement appeared towards the end of the year.

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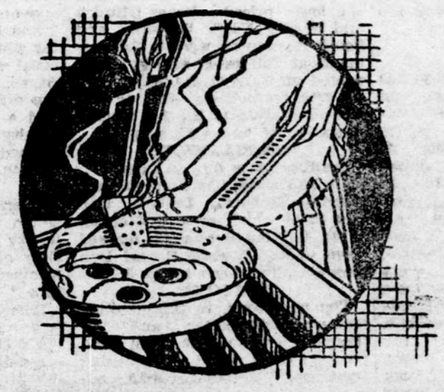

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Cocogem

"TALKIE" MUSSOLINI.

—:o:—

PACIFIST SENTIMENT BUT PREPARING FOR WAR!

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Mussolini is an adept at cutting his sentiments to suit his audience. At home he talks robustly enough of the peculiar beauties of tanks and bayonets, but for use abroad he is careful to have them beaten into the traditional ploughshare. The speech which he broadcast to America the other day was a model of pacifist sentiment which would not have disgraced the best efforts of Mr. Henderson. His "talkie" which was shown on Monday in this country is in the same vein. There is nothing in it which could offend, ecen if there is little positive about it—a common enough fault, after all, in the speeches of peacemakers in office. Pacifist sentiment, warlike preparation, is the common stock in trade of politicians of every nation. We must not blame Mussolini unduly for following a fashion which others have set. It is, indeed, not so much the contrast between his words yesterday, to-day, and tomorrow which is dangerous. We discount his fiery speeches at Florence by his pacific utterances in the kinema round the corner. The real Mussolini, we hope, is the Mussolini of the microphone and not of the street corner. He is quite astute enough to know that another war which nobody wants would ruin his party as completely as his country. Why, then does he sometimes swagger about and pretend that he would not mind over much if it did come—against his will, of course—but that he'd be sorry or the other fellow? It is not because Fascism fears the country next door but because it is afraid of the man in the next street. It wants to distract his attention from hard times and political prosecution by making him afraid of tre wicked designs of other countries. The Moscow treason trial the other day was one example of blaming it on the foreigner. Mussolini's bellicose speeches are another. It is a system which works well enough as long as one's audience only half believes what it hears; the danger is lest some day it may take the speaker at his word and rush him reluctantly into the war he has so often glorified.

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TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 (two) only.

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Apply to Sri Ramanand Kaviraj, 177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Further Curtailment In Jute Production.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Messrs. Moosa and Co., have issued the following weekly review dated 30th January:—

JUTE SHARES.

Since our last report the steadiness in both jute shares and the gunny market is maintained as a result of the Premier's last speech which goes to show that India is going to get Dominion Status with certain safeguards. It is now to be seen whether these safeguards are acceptable to the Congress leaders whose view will be known after they have discussed the situation with the delegates of the Round Table Conference on their return. The announcement of the amnesty of Congress leaders caused a further spurt in the markets due to speculative buying.

Negotiations for the extension of "Short time" is going on informally, but probably nothing definitely will be known till the 15th February. Anticipation of further curtailment has caused the speculators to buy hessians at advancing prices. Mills have sold fairly freely. The consuming centres for gunnies and investors for jute shares have shown no active interest yet.

At the close a little bit of profit-taking was visible and prices all round were a little below the best.

JUTE FABRICS.

Since our last report there has been a further appreciation in hessian prices with a better demand from speculators which have been met by the mills at higher rates. A fair business was reported principally in 11 porters for delivery up to September. A small business was done by shippers only in near positions. Consuming Centres, however, have shown no great interest. Heavy Goods also have been a firm market with an advance in prices in sympathy with better hessian market. At the close both sections are easier. Futka hessian during the week was pushed up by the speculators to Rs. 8-7 but again sagged to Rs. 8, close was a shade steadier at Rs. 8-3.

The prices for the P|D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	8-2	10-8
Highest at Rs.	8-5	10-11
Lowest at Rs.	8-0	10-8
Closed at Rs.	8-3	10-9

RAW JUTE.

At the beginning of the period under review the market was firm in sympathy with better gunny market but later owing to no demand from the consumers and sellers predominating prices dropped alll round. Overseas markets also have shown no interest. Market at the close was quiet. Fluctuation in the prices during the week was as follows:—Opened at Rs. 30-8, lowest at Rs. 27-14, highest at Rs. 30-8 and closed at Rs. 28.

COALS.

A fairly large business was put through in this section and prices, in several instances, registered sharp advances over their last listed figures. Aldih attracted considerable attention and a good turnover resulted round Rs. 3-3. Burrakur and Raneegunge were in strong demand and while the former recorded a rise of only a few annas to Rs. 13-5 the latter advanced over 4 points in a day's trading and are now standing at Rs. 34-8. The cause of this sudden advance of the latter may be accounted for by the rumour that their Privy Council appeal case with the Tatas will be heard early next month. Bengal were better at Rs. 374 while Burradhemo which at one time lost about a point, recovered their former position and are quoted again at Rs. 8-8. A fair enquiry existed for Bengal-Bhatdee round Rs. 4 on the rumour that the company is doing very good work and that their working for the half-year just closed is satisfactory. Equitable kept steady at about Rs. 27-8. New Beerbhoom at Rs. 11, Katras-Jherriah round Rs. 45. Panch Valley were better at Rs. 28-8 and Standard at Rs. 45. Among the lower priced issues Ghusick and Muslia, North Damuda and South Karanpura were in fair demand at full rates and are now quoted at Rs. 4|10, Rs. 3|12 and Rs. 3|10 respectively. Talcher advanced sharply to Rs. 1-8 from a quotation of annas 13 only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trading was on a restricted scale and there has been no outstanding feature. Indian Iron and Steel which were written up to Rs. 4-15 but were again marked down to Rs. 4|5 while Bengal Iron were on offer down to Rs. 3.

COTTONS.

The undertone, in this section appeared little better and although there was not much business prices disclosed a hardening tendency. Kesoram (Ord.) advanced at Rs. 3-6. Birla Cotton (Delhi) again changed hands at firm prices, Mohini Mills were dealt in at Rs. 8 and there were buyers over at this figure. Dunbar (Ord) which were nominally quoted down to Rs. 105 a few days back were again in favour of sellers and prices have now advanced to Rs. 125 although no business wes reported. Bengal-Nagpore Cotton were marked down to Rs. 21-12.

TEAS.

Only a few isolated deals were registered in this section. Tatrakola (Ord.) changed hands at Rs. 750, Morghat at Rs. 10 and Sarugaon at Rs. 7-12. In the Tea auction sale held on Monday this week offerings were smaller and there was difficially less demand. Prices, except the best liquoring kinds were generally weak.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

CURRENT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY UNBLEACHED—

Longcloth (S quality) 37 ins. by 37-1|2 yds., 7-1|4 lbs., Re. 0-11-9 per lb.

Longcloth (Standard quality) 37 ins. by 37-1|2 yds., 9 lbs., Re. 0-11-3 per lb.

Shirtings 35 ins. by 33 yds., 9 lbs., Re. 0-10-9 per lb.

Dhoties (upto 1|2in. nakhi border) 32 ins. by 9 yds., 1-3|4 lbs., Re. 0-12-0 per lb.

Drills 29-1|2 ins. by 40 yds., 13-1|2 lbs., Re. 0-9-0 per lb.

T. Cloths 30 ins. by 24 yds., 6 lbs., Re. 0-11-3 per lb.

Domestics 24 ins. by 48 yds., 10 lbs., Re. 0-11-6 per lb.

Domestics 26 ins. by 61 yds., 11 lbs., Re. 0-10-9 per lb.

Salita 40 ins. by 66 yds., 25 lbs., Re. 0-10-0 per lb.

Chadars 50 ins. by 6 yds., 2-1|4 lbs., Re. 0-11-0 per lb.

WHITE BLEACHED—

Longcloth 36 ins. by 40 yds., 10-7|8 lbs., per piece not quoted.

Striped Shirting 35 ins. by 24 yds., 3-1|2 lbs., Rs. 3-6-0 per piece. (Upto 15 p.c. colour).

Twills 31-1|2 ins. by 40 yds., 7-3|4 lbs., Rs. 6-2-0 per piece.

DYED GOODS—

Dyed Longcloth (black) 35 ins. by 38 yds., 9 lbs., Rs. 8-2-6 per piece.

Dyed Longcloth (napthol red) 45 ins. by 26 yds., 3-1|2 lbs., per piece not quoted.

FANCY GOODS—

Susi, Grey Weft 21 ins. by 24 yds., 2-11|16 lbs., Rs. 2-6-3 per piece. (Upto 20 p.c. colour.)

Susi Check 22 ins. by 24 yds., 3-1|4 lbs., (50 p.c. colour) per piece not quoted, (100 p.c. colour) per piece not quoted.

Sholapur Coating 27 ins. by 24 yds., 8-1|2 lbs., Rs. 7-8-0 per piece. (100 p.c. colour.)

Sholapur Coating 27 ins. by 24 yds., 6-1|2 lbs., per piece not quoted. (100 p.c. colour.)

Striped Drills 24 ins. by 24 yds., per piece not quoted. (Upto 20 p.c. colour.)

Kashmere Cloth 24 ins. by 24 yds., 4 lbs., Rs. 2-13-0 per piece. (Cotton dyed)

Towels 30 ins. by 16-3|8 yds., 7 lbs., Rs. 5-4-0 per dozen.

YARN—

4s Bump (nominal) Re. 0-3-6 per lb.

6-1|2s All Waste Re. 0-4-6 per lb.

6-1|2s Re. 0-5-3 per lb.

10-1|2s Re. 0-5-9 per lb.

12-1|2s Re. 0-6-0 per lb.

16s Re. 0-6-9 per lb.

20s Re. 0-7-3 per lb.

24s Re. 0-7-6 per lb.

32s Re. 0-9-9 per lb.

40s Re. 0-12-6 per lb.

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SCIENCE WITHOUT CULTURE

Illiterate And Premature Specialists

A VICE CHANCELLOR'S FEARS

Referring to the remarkable change in education in the last half century, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, in his presidential address to the thirty-first annual meeting of the Science Masters' Association in mail week at Brimingham, said:—

"Compare a time-table of the curriculum of any school purporting to give a secondary education in 1877 with that of a similar school to-day. In nine schools out of ten (the exceptions, in fact, are so few that you can almost count them on your ten fingers and your ten toes) Greek has virtually disappeared and Latin has been reduced to a number of periods for which it fights barely as an equal with a dozen new subjects. As we see it in the universities the difficulty to-day is not to find a boy or girl, to whatever faculty they belong, who has not learned quite a fair amount of science, but to find one who has anything more than a modest smattering of Latin, and to whom the world of classical antiquity is not as dim as the Cathay of Marco Polo was to the mediaeval mind of Western Europe."

Referring to the undergraduate and science, Sir Charles Robertson said he was profoundly impressed very often with the ability of the undergraduate in the faculties of science, but he was no less profoundly depressed by the complete absence only too often of any real cultural background to this specalised proficiency in one or two limited branches of science, generally physics and chemistry. "I have seen," he said, "a general knowledge paper set to a large group of these undergraduates, the answers to which and the way in which they were expressed, made me almost think they were not young Englishmen but foreigners. Yet many of these were in three or four years going to achieve high honours in the final examinations for the bachelor degrees in science.

A RED LIGHT OF WARNING

"You can regard me if you wish as a jaundiced critic, but let me add that my anxiety is shared by many of the authoritative representatives of science. Nothing has more impressed me as a members of the committee on biology than the evidence of one distinguished scientist after another, emphasising the increasing danger of breeding a race of illiterate and premature specialists. The annual reports of the committee on scientific industrial research have for some years been showing the same red light of warning. Let me remind you also that the danger is not to the cause of science to-day or to-morrow, but twenty-five years ahead.

"In the great renaissance of the last fifty years science has been represented in the universities, the schools, and the nation a whole by men of powerful minds and forceful personality, but also with a wide basis of general culture. These men are not the products of the educational system of to-day, but of a system which, curiously enough, they are largely responsible for destroying.

"Who, and of what intellectual type, will represent science in the schools, in the universities, and in the nation thirty years hence? Of one thing we may be quite certain great causes and the cardinal generative ideas which mould a nation's civilisation depend on the persons who advocate them and on the intrinsic quality and value of the ideas that they advocate. I put to you the question: Are you satisfied that the young generation trained in and for science to-day will be able ten, twenty, thirty years hence to convince their nation of what science can do for the human mind as their predecessors unquestionably and deservedly have done? I wish, in the interests of science and of the nation to come, that I could answer the question with an unhesitaitng affirmative. But, frankly, I cannot.

GAMBLING IN SHANGHAI

A Serious Evil

Shanghai, that is, the foreign administered sections of the city, including the International Settlement and the French Concession, have become involved in a serious controversy regarding commercialised gambling, and as often results in controversies of this kind it has had the effect of acquainting the public with the seriousness of the gambling situation which exists in the city. The controversy started several weeks ago as a result of the publication in the official municipal gazette of correspondence between Mr. S. Fessenden, Director General of the International Settlement and Major F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, wherein both agreed that commercialised gambling, as practised at the local greyhound-racing tracks, was largely responsible for crime in the Settlement. No crime statistics were published, but it has long been common knowledge that a considerable percentage of the cases coming before the local Chinese District Court have to do with embezzlement and peculation by Chinese clerks, who use the money in gambling on the pari-mutuels at the dog-tracks.

Immediately following the publication of the Fessenden-Gerrard correspondence, Mr. J. F. Brenan, H.B.M. Consul General, announced that he would support any move on the part of the local municipal authorities to close the two British-register dog-tracks in the Settlement.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, former editor of the "Peking and Tientsin Times," who is now connected with the "Shanghai Evening Post" an American paper, recently estimated in the course of an article on the Shanghai gambling evil that the gross gambling turnover in Shanghai amounts to a minimum of £4,000,000 annually for the dog and horse-racing tracks alone. This figures out at about seventy or eighty million Chinese dollars at present rates of exchnge. If the turnover in the roulette establishments in the French Concession was added, some estimate the total gambling turnover as well in excess of £8,000,000, or more than dollars 150,000,000 in Chinese currency.

CHINESE ATTITUDE.

The existence of open commercialised gambling in the foreign concessions on the China coast has long been a source of protest on the part of Chinese officialdom, the protests having been more pronounced since the National Government came into power. But while protesting, the Chinese themselves are not entirely without blame, because they enjoy a considerable income from the Shanghai Race Club, which operates a track in Chinese territory. The chief protest has been against the introduction of greyhound racing, as that form of sport seems to have had in irrestible appeal to certain classes of Chinese, particularly the shop-clerks and assistants in Shanghai business-houses. The fact that all of the open commercialised gambling institution, such as horse and dog racing, are owned and operated by Europeans has also been a sore point with the Chinese and also with the Japanese, the latter nationality constituting the largest single foreign group in Shanghai. Shortly after the beginning of the agitation against the dog-racing establishments, ths Japanese community held a mass meeting and passed resolutions asking the Japanese consular authorities to issue warrants for the arrest of any Japanese found attending any of the places. The Japanese mass meeting was attended by Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Chore d'Affaires, and by other Japanese officials.

What action the local municipal authorities are likely to take is not known, but Mr. Fessenden has declared that commercialised gambling in the foreign-administered areas must stop, otherwise the foreign residents here could not depend on a continuance of diplomatic support on the part of the three Powers primarily interested in the maintenance of the present status of the Settlement. Mr. Fessenden's statement was as follows:—"If the foreigners here desire a continuation of the predominance of foreign control, the International Settlement must show the world that it is something better than a Monte Carlo. Otherwise Great Britain, America and Japan are likely to withdraw their support and permit the Chinese to assume control."

While a majority of the foreign residents of the International Settlement, particularly those who are interested in legitimate trade, are desirous of a suppression of commercialised gambling, they are handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining unified action on the part of the two foreign administered areas. The proprietors of the dog-racing resorts in the International Settlement object to closure unless the French can be induced to take similar action in their Concession. And thus far the French have not evinced any desire to co-operate.—"Manchester Guardian."

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The International Medical Science as well as Physicians and Researchers are seeking from the time immemorial the secret of remaining young and it is the ardent desire of mankind to remain young at any cost.

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Prof. **Voronoff**, Specialist and Expert in the transfer of animal glands made experiments in Bombay but such operations are so expensive and risky that every one could not afford. At last this riddle has been solved and according to the opinion of the leading medical men and by experiments it is proved that the Hormone-Harmless preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.A., F.C.S., (Edin.), Berlin, Germany.

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Price Rs. 2/8 per Tube sufficient for 30 to 40 application.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-40 p.m. gramophone records.
8 p.m.—Sonibai Mulgaoker's vocal music.

—:o:—

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Blavatsky Lodge (Rooms of the Bombay Medical Union), French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), Mr. G. M. Jadhav will give a talk on "How to learn German and to teach it to Standard IV from June 1931."

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Laxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

—:o:—

PROF. WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. P. A. Wadia, will deliver a public lecture on "the Essentials of Democracy" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chawpatty, Bombay.

—:o:—

CALL TO CAPTAINS.

Captains of Vanar Senas, Vanar Mandals, Bal Mandals, Kumar Mandals are requested to meet at Madhav Baug at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

—:o:—

MAHARASHTRA AMBULANCE CORPS.

In aid of the All-India Maharashtra Ambulance Corps, Shri Bharat Natya Mandal will perform two shows, viz., "Mangalsutra" (time 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) and "Panpi Punya" (time 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday 7th instant in the Elphinstone Theatre.

—:o:—

PROF. DIVATIA'S LECTURES.

Professor N. B. Divatia will deliver his first and second lecture on Gujarati Literature at the University Convocation Hall, at

INDIAN SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

The Indian Swadeshi Exhibition will be declared open to-day (Wednesday) a 4 P.M. (S.T.) at Madho Bagh, C. P. Tank.

BY

MRS. LEELAVATI MUNSHI.

5-30 p.m., on the following days:—

Thursday (5th February) on "Influence of Marathi on Gujarati Language and Literature.

(Friday (6th February) on "Select poems of Khabardar, Keshava H. Sheth and others—Interpretation and criticism."

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER ASKS FOR HEAVIER PUNISHMENT.

Jowahir alias Dhakel Singh, a volunteer of Akali Dal who was arrested on Monday in Memon Mohalla while on picketing duty was sentenced to four months' R. I. by Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate. This volunteer had already undergone a sentence of one month's R.I. while picketing a foreign cloth shop in Delhi. Asked by the Magistrate if he wanted to say anything, the volunteer asked for the heaviest punishment.

—:o:—

NANDY'S REVUE COMPANY.

—:o:—

Opening At The Opera House On Saturday.

—:o:—

For a long time past Bombay has had nothing in the way of theatrical entertainment, as touring companies are unwilling to venture out to India in the present state of depression. It is, therefore, welcome news that a refreshing change will be offered by Nandy's Revue Company who arrived here by the last mail steamer. It is a Hungarian company of 16 trained artistes including a ballet of 10 dancing beauties. After their successful performances in Berlin, Paris, and other places on the Continent, the Company recently visited Egypt and Abyssinia where they had an enthusiastic reception on the occasion of the coronation of the Abyssinian King. The company which is now on a brief visit to Poona will open a short season in Bombay at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, the 7th inst., giving two performances daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m., at popular prices ranging from Rs. 3 to annas 8. They have a varied programme of songs, comedy, classical dances, eccentric and acrobatic dances, and character dances of various nations—Hungarian, Italian, Egyptian, Hawiian, etc. It promises to be a bright and breezy show staged with gorgeous costumes and lavish settings.

"FREE PRESS" IN HIGH COURT

Mr. Talyarkhan's Arguments.

The appeals in the Free Press case were taken up on Tuesday by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Dajhtary Diwan and Ferreira, Solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. S. Sadanand, the then Editor of "Free Press Journal".

Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Advocate-General, with Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Sadanand was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 225 by Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who convicted him under Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act (assisting the operations of the Congress) for publishing in the "Free Press Journal" of 9th November an extract from the "Congress Bulletin". This extract was a sarcastic criticism on the warning issued some months ago by the Police Commissioner to Bombay newspapers against printing the programmes of the War Council which was declared an unlawful body Against this conviction and sentence, Mr. Sadanand appealed to the High Court.

The Magistrate had acquitted Mr. Sadanand on a similar charge in respect of publishing an extract from the circular issued by Mr. Babrekar, War Council President, asking merchants to give up the trade in foreign cloth. Against this acquittal, the Bombay Government has filed an appeal.

Both these appeals were taken up jointly on Tuesday.

UNJUSTIFIED INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Talyarkhan, arguing on behalf of Mr. Sadanand, stated that the Police Commissioner's warning to the newspapers was the subject of criticism in the newspapers, because it was felt that it was an unjustified interference by an executive officer with the rights and duties of the press. The "Congess Bulletin" also made similar comments, which the accused had reproduced in his paper, and this was sought to be brought within the purview of Section 17 (1) of Cr. Law Amendment Act.

In order to establish the charge, counsel submitted, the prosecution had to prove that one of the operations of the War Council which was declared illegal was the publication of the "Congress Bulletin", and that the paragraph printed in the "Free Press Journal" was from a "Congress Bulletin" issued by the "War Council."

WHO PUBLISHED "CONGRESS BULLETIN"?

There was no satisfactory evidence that the "Bulletin" was in fact, issued by the 'War Council". On this point the evidence of the C.I.D. witness was important. The witness, in cross-examination, had admitted that he did not know where the "Bulletin" was published, and he said it was published by the "War Council" because it bore the name of that body, but he had no personal knowledge as to who published it. This evidence, said Mr. Talyarkhan, was insufficient to establish that the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" was one of the operations of the "War Council." It might be a popular notion that the "Bulletin" was published by the "War Council", and in the absence of defence evidence to rebut such a notion, the magistrate might have accepted it. But, said counsel, it was necessary to adduce positive evidence to show that it was, in fact, so.

NO FOUNDATION.

Even admitting, said counsel, that the "Congress Bulletin" was published by the "War Council", the prosecution had to prove that the particular issue of the "Bulletin" from which the accused had re-printed the extract was in fact published by that body. If this was not proved, the "Bulletin" could not be admissible in evidence. Then it was not in the case at all, and there was no foundation for the charge.

Mr. Talyarkhan then objected to the way in which the "Bulletin" was put in the Court. After the evidence and arguments were over and the Magistrate had adjourned the case for judgment, the Magistrate re-called one witness and got him to produce the copy of the "Bulletin". This, said counsel, really amounted to filling up a gap in the prosecution case, and it was no part of a court's duty to do so. The "Bulletin" ought not to have been taken at all on the reords of the case at the last stage, since the prosecution had not produced it during the hearing.

IGNORE THE "BULLETIN"

Mr. Talyarkhan further submitted that the mere production of the "Bulletin" did not amount to a proof of its publication by the "War Council". Anybody connected with that body could have as well published such a sheet on his own. This was an important point, which the Magistrate had ignored. The "Bulletin" must be taken out of the case, and then there would be nothing to show that the paragraph re-printed by the accused in his paper was from a "Bulletin" published by an unlawful body.

NO EVIDENCE.

He said that the operations of the "War Council" in reference to the "Bulletin" consisted in editing, printing, publishing and selling it. There was no particle of evidence to show that the accused had assisted in any of these operations.

The Chief Justice—One of the objects of the "Bulletin" was to do propaganda.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that if the accused had reproduced the whole "Bulletin", then his case would have stood on a different footing But the Court had to consider the matter with due regard to the nature of the professional activities of the accused. The "Bulletin" might contain many things which might be objectionable. But the prosecution had no objection to the contents of the extract reprinted by the accused, and it was a legitimate subject of criticism by the entire press of Bombay. If a newspaper was made liable for re-producing the comments on the same subject from the "Congress Bulletin", it would be an alarming and far-fetched construction of the word "operations" in the section. Further, the prosecution had not proved any such connection between the accused's act and the operations of an unlawful body, from which the accused's intention to assist that body could be inferred.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL SPEAKS.

The Advocate-General then argued on behalf of the Crown.

He said that the "War Council" was admittedly an unlawful body, and the boycott of foreign cloth and the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" were among its operations.

Counsel said that reproducing anything from the "Congress Bulletin" amounted to assisting the operations of the "War Council."

The Chief Justice:—Supposing the "Congress Bulletin" said that the English mail steamer would arrive one hour later or earlier than anticipated, and if this is reproduced by a paper mentioning the source of the information, would it amount to assisting the propaganda of the bulletin?

CERTAINLY!

Advocate-General—Certainly.

Counsel then quoted from the judgment of the Magistrate, that there was intrinsic evidence that the "Congress Bulletin" was published by the "War Council", and that the accused himself had admitted the fact by putting at the top of the extract "To-day's 'Congress Bulletin' says".

A POSER.

The Chief Justice: There is no evidence to show who had published that particular issue of the "Congress Bulletin". Supposing you come across a "Bulletin" purporting to have been issued under the orders of the judges of the High Court, and if that "Bulletin" contains highly seditious matter that did not show that it was, in fact, issued by the High Court.

The Advocate-General submitted that the contents of the extract might be unobjectionable under any law, but still the mere fact that it was from the "Congress Bulletin" made it an offence.

GOVT.'S APPEAL.

The Advocate-General then dealt with the Government's appeal against Mr. Sadanand's acquittal in respet of publishing the circular to merchants issued by Mr. Babrekar, ex-President of the "War Council".

Counsel said that the Magistrate had acquitted the accused on the ground that it was not issued on behalf of the 'War Council' which had not authorised Mr. Babrekar.

On this point, the Advocate-General submitted that no such authority was necessary. As Mr. Babrekar was the President of the "War Council", the presumption was that the appeal was issued with the approval and concurrence of the "War Council" to further the objects of the "War Council"

Mr. Talyarkhan then replied.

Their Lordships reserved the judgment till Thursday.

Government's application for enhancement of the sentence will be taken up later, if their Lordships' judgment upholds the conviction.

—:o:—

Bishop McConnel To Deliver Barrows Lectures.

—:o:—

The seventh series of Barrows lectures will be delivered in Bombay during the coming week, from Feb. 9th to Feb. 14th The lecturer is Bishop McConell of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and he will speak each evening during the week in the hall of Wilson College, Chaupatti.

The following are the dates and titles of the series of lectures:

The titles of the lectures are: "Jesus and the Human Value"; "The Problem of the 'Given'"; "The Size of the Task"; "Institutional Conversion." "The New Way of the Cross" and "The Higher Humanism."

The lectures will begin at 6-30 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall.

ASSAULT ON WOMEN AT BORSAD.

To-day's Protest Meeting; Kasturba To Preside.

A public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. in the compound of China Bag, Girgaon Back Road, to protest against the alleged assault on the women who led a procession at Borsad on 21st ulto. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi will preside.

After the meeting, a procession of women of Bombay will pass through the principal localities of the City of Bombay.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution will be moved at the meeting:—"This public meeting of Women of Bombay views with feelings of condemnation and disgust the atrocities perpetrated by the Police on women processionists at Borsad,—atrocities marked by indecent and brutal attacks on women despite the fact that the procession was neither banned nor illegal—and expresses its profound sorrow that the excutive respponsible for Law and Order should have descended to this level of degradation and inhumanty."

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession will start from China Bag, Girgaon Back Road, and pass through C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Phydhonie, Tamba Kanta, Zaveri Bazar, Mangaldas Market, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Dady Seth Agiari Lane, Thakurdwar Girgaon, and will disperse at Khataowadi near the portuguese Church (Girgaon).

Lady Meherbai D. Tata.
Lady Taragami C. Mehta,
Lady Dhankaurbai P. Thakurdas.
Lady Krishnagauri C. Setalvad.
Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas.
Lady Abbas Ali Beg,
Mrs. Tehmina Pallonji Joshi.
Mrs. Annapurnabai G. Deshmukh.
Mrs. Kshama Row.
Mrs. Jaishree Raijee,
Mrs. Shirin P. Joejeebhoy.
Mrs. Shanta Govindlal Shivlal.
Mrs. Mansukh Manharlal Merchant.
Mrs. Champavati Chottani.
Mrs. Nargesh D. S. Captain.
Mrs. Lilavati Banker.
Mrs. Manekbai Ratansi Dharamsi.

THE BORSAD ASSAULT.

(Continued from page 1

knowing fully the consequences, because they believed that one had to die but once only. She felt that by their wonderful courage and spirit those uneducated women of the villages had put the women of the cities to shame. She had seen some of the injured women who were beaten all over the body including their breasts, the most tender part of a woman's body.

MISERIES OF MIGRATED PEASANTS.

Mrs. Rao then dwelt at some length on the miserable life the migrated peasants were leading in exile. She felt much for the poor half-naked children who had to go without education. She pleaded strongly for starting a Boarding House for them where they would get education. She recalled her visit to an ideal school and Boarding House in the island of Nova and urged on the audience especially the Patidars of Bombay to start a fund and open a Boarding House and a school at Borsad.

—:o:—

BOMBAY WOMEN FOR INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

Police Assaults On Borsad Women

—:o:—

A largely attended public meeting of women was held on Tuesday afternoon in Hira Baug under the auspices of the Marwari Swadeshi League. Srimati Kantaben Khandwalla presided. The meeting was convened to condemn the Police assaults on women at Borsad on the "Stri Sitam Din."

Srimati Kasturba Gandhi was also present at the meeting, but she did not speak.

Mrs. Khandwalla described how women were assaulted at Borsad on the day in question. Giving specific instances she described how an old woman holding a national flag was belaboured by the police mercilessly till she fell down unconscious. But inspite of it she clung fast to the National flag.

WOMEN WANT INDEPENDENCE.

Referring to the Round Table Conference decisions and Peace Parleys Mrs. Khandwalla said that India would not be satisfied with a mirage. She wanted independence and her fight for it would continue unabated till independence was achieved.

Mrs. Vijaya Parikh who had been to Borsad to investigate into the incidents of January 21 narrated some of her experiences. She said that some of the injured women refused to avail themselves of Police help who wanted them to remove to the Hospital in police cars. The women insisted on being taken to the hospital in Congress cars.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi read out a letter that she had received from Borsad giving graphic description of police atrocities on January 21.

Referring to the "Peace Talks" Mrs. Munshi said "Let the 'Peace Talks' continue, but let us carry on the fight unflinchingly". She added that women of India would not be satisfied till India's demands were fully conceded by the Government.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting before it terminated. There was a great rush of women to have Kasturbai's 'Darshan".

—:o:—

"No Serious Injuries Received."

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION ON BORSAD INCIDENT

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following statement on the dispersal of a procession of women in Borsad on 21st ulto:—

The Borsad Taluka Congress Committee, operating from Baroda territory, decided to organise a series of processions of women to protest against the alleged ill-treatment of women on two occasions by the Borsad police. The organisers proposed to collect women from Borsad and Baroda villages to form processions and march in different columns on Borsad there uniting to form, with the people of Borsad, a big procession and meeting. In accordance with this plan some 2,000 women were collected and arrived in Borsad, some the night before and some in the morning.

The first two processions that started out were broken up and dispersed by the police without any 'lathi' charge being necessary. The third procession was very large and it is clear from the accounts which have been given by those who took part in it that it was determined to force its way to the meeting ground, whatever happened. One of the women has stated that the Secretary of the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee explained to them "in unmistakable terms the seriousness of the situation and called upon us to face it. Fully knowing the consequences we asked those who were wavering and hesitating to receive the 'lathi' blows to stay out."

"STONES AND DUST THROWN AT POLICE."

In accordance with this determination a crowd of some 1,500 to 2,000 women, with whom were a number of men, advanced towards the police party. The Sub-Inspector used every effort to persuade them to stop, but the women refused. Stones were thrown from the crowd, while the people in the front rank of the procession threw handfuls of dust in the faces of the policemen near them. Two policemen were injured and the police party was pressed back. At the same time, other parties were gathering in the rear, while the crowds who had asssembled to see the procession were adopting a threatening attitude. The Sub-Inspector, therefore, had no alternative, in order to relieve a dangerous situation but to disperse the procession by force and to chase away the men in the crowd who were inciting the women to resist the police.

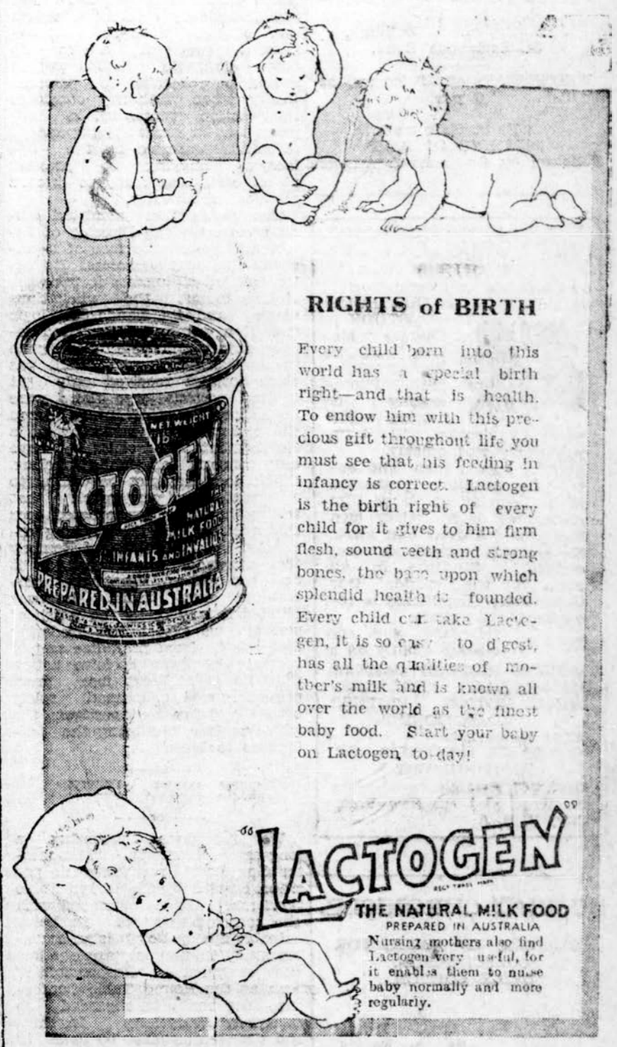
In dispersing the procession it was unfortunate, but inevitable, that some of the women should have received blows; had it been possible to handle the situation in any other way, no woman would have been hurt. These women were deliberately forced forward as part of a plan to harass the police and create trouble and the blame for what happened lies at the door of those who forced the issue. Had action been delayed any longer, it is certain that serious trouble would have arisen that would inevitably have involved the use of firearms.

ANOTHER PARTY OF WOMEN.

Later on on the same day a party of 500 women, mostly from villages in the adjacent Baroda territory, came to Borsad. They were met by a police cordon and squatted on the ground and refused to move. Here the situation did not necessitate the use of force at all. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur Billimoria, who had just arrived in Borsad, after a long argument persuaded the women to disperse and it is a striking commentary on the allegations that have been made regarding the ruthlessness of the police at Borsad that these women asked for some police to escort them to the Railway Station and in fact, the Superintendent sent a party with them.

"NO SERIOUS INJURIES."

With regard to the injuries alleged to have been received by the women, 21 persons were taken to the dispensary at Borsad. None of them were seriously injured or had any injuries except bruises. The worst case was that of a woman who had been hit on the knee. Reports have appeared in the Press of numbers of cases of injured who were to be found in the neighbouring villages and at Badron. This is seven miles from Borsad and is in Baroda territory and the presumption would appear to be that any seriously injured people would have been taken to the dispensary in Borsad rather than be conveyed some miles away to another dispensary.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Bombay Suburban Ladies' Protest Meeting

—:o:—

A meeting of all the women of the Bombay Suburban District will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. at Bhagini Samaj Sewa Mandir, Vile Parle, (West) to protest against the excesses committed by Police on the Satyagrahi women of Borsad. Mrs. Sakinabai Lukmani will preside. Sisters from all Suburbs are invited to attend.

Mrs. Haneefa N. Fatehali, Andheri.
Mrs. Shantiben Barfiwala, Andheri.
Mrs. S. L. Fernandes, Bandra.
Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, Bandra.
Miss Kamakoti Natarajan, Bandra.
Dr. Miss Prabhavati Pandit, Khar.
Mrs. Saraswatibai Kher, Khar.
Mrs. Harshada Diwanjee, Khar.
Mrs. Nirmalagauri Joshi, Khar
Mrs. Motigauri Desai, Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Ratanben Damania, Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Lalitagauri Joshi, Vile Parle.
Mrs. Chandravati Pardhi, Vile Parle.
Mrs. Sonabai Rao, Vile Parle.
Mrs. Aimai Karaka, Vile Parle.
Mrs. Gomtiben Mashruwala, Vile Parle.
Mrs. Taramati Erunza, Malad.
Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Oza, Malad.
Mrs. Kantagauri Chinai, Malad.
Mrs. Vidyagauri Phadia, Kandivli.
Mrs. Kalavati Jamnadas, Kandivli.
Mrs. Ratanbai Jerajani, Borivli.
Mrs. Kamalaben Dalal, Borivli.
Mrs. Rallatben Devchand, Ghatkopar.
Mrs. Motibai Chimanlal, Ghatkopar.
Mrs. Rangutai Lele, Kurla.
Mrs. Chanchalben Patel, Kurla.
Mrs. Kamalaben Patel, Kurla.
Mrs. Kashiben Patel, Kurla.
Mrs. Safia Jabir Ali, Chembur.

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LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

—:o:—

Taxi-Driver As Prosecution Witness.

—:o:—

Further prosecution evidence was tendered when the Lamington Road Shooting Case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. Joseph Pinto, a taxi driver who drove some of the "absconding" accused was cross-examined by the counsel for defence.

Replying to Mr. Gadkari, Joseph Pinto said that the police came to his taxi one day at 4 p.m. He showed the places where he was asked by the occupants of the car (on October 11) to drive them. Then he was taken to the police station. In his taxi was a police officer. In another car was another officer and Bal Moghe (approver's son) Witness was shown a photo (containing Purshattam Suttar one of the absconding accused) at the police station.

Replying to Mr. Parulkar witness stated that Budhiman (another absconding accused) spoke to him four or five times while he was in the taxi.

George Rebello, Crew Foreman attached to the Punjab Mail between Bhusaval and Manmad examined by Mr. Mankur for the prosecution said that the Punjab Mail from Bombay arrived at Manmad at 8-30 p.m. on October 11. Witness entered the last compartment of the Punjab Mail that day at Chalisgaon. He saw a gentleman there possessing two tickets and a half ticket up to Chalisgaon. The gentleman wanted extension up to Lucknow or Cawnpure and witness gave extension to Cawnpore. Witness identified in a photo the person (Budhiman) whom he saw in train, a woman and a boy accompanied him. The woman seemed older than the man. The man was a little below medium in height and had pimples on his face. Witness produced the record copy of the extension tickets. The original tickets were issued from Kalyan.

Hearing was then adjourned.

—:o:—

RECEPTION TO MISS LILA ROW.

—:o:—

We understand that the Hindu Gymkhana intends honouring Miss Lila Row with a reception for her recent brilliant success in Tennis tournaments in Bombay and Allahabad.

Miss Yamunabai Amre, Chembur.
Mrs. Mithanbai Chaturbhuj, Mulund.
Mrs. Ranbai, Mulund.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931.

WHEN WILL HE ACT?

—:o:—

We ask Sir Frederick Sykes when he does propose to take the initiative in regard to the Gujarat trouble and untrammeled by considerations of official prestige look into the whole affair himself. Why should he not visit Borsad, call into consultation men like Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Chunilal Mehta, men who have held high positions in the Bombay Dyarchy and make a determined effort to solve the problem? It is necessary to surmount official prejudice and to isolate the purely political grievance from the economic grievance. That the peasants in the afflicted area in Gujarat have a very serious economic grievance, there is no doubt. Their determination to force the issue regarding that grievance has been heightened by the methods the authorities have chosen to pursue in effecting revenue collections. Bitterness has been added to that determination by the police excesses into which no serious enquiry has been made by Government.

Take the scandalous Borsad affair. We cannot consider that the Secretariat essay issued for public knowledge yesterday is a serious attempt to meet the grave allegations made against the police whose action on the "Stri-Sitam day" at Borsad resulted in a large number of women being injured. Dr. Bhaskar Patel's statement indicates the serious nature of some of the injuries received by the women processionists. The accounts submitted to the Press by ladies of high status in Indian society like Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth and Lady Sulochana Chinubhai and by Mrs. Kshama Row have given the public an impression that the police attack was uncalled for, and mercilessly severe. We regret we cannot advance the argument that it is in no case desirable that women should be subjected to personal injury when Authority considers their action "unlawful". It appears this argument is impervious to minds possessed by the one idea of hugging to prestige at all costs and ready to discard all ideas of chivalry.

The explanation submitted officially through the Director of Information is on the face of it unconvincing and valueless. Its utter lack of willingness to take the trouble to sift the allegations made and its wonderful logic that if a woman had suffered serious injury she would have gone to the Borsad hospital, and as that hospital received only 21 injured persons—ergo there were no serious cases of injury, damn the statement as unworthy of a Government that claim to have any concern for public feeling. Officialdom may not be willing to appreciate how very much that feeling has been exacerbated over this question but the meeting organised by the women of Bombay this afternoon should provide it an eye-opener. Whatever officialdom may think, however blinded it may be by the fetish of prestige, we expect Sir Frederick Sykes to be from prejudice and to indicate by some decisive action that he is at least free from prejudice and concerned solely with the desire to investigate the whole matter and bring the offenders to book.

THE REAL 'DEVIL'.

—:o:—

We reproduced yesterday a long article from the "Manchester Guardian" regarding the position created by the Round Table Conference. It is stamped with the consciousness of its being palpably apologetic. It is an amusing study in nervous anxiety lest the mangled "Responsibility" born at the Round Table Conference may really be regarded as mangled. Everything ingenius and disingenius must be done to evade the danger. "Young India," says the "Manchester Guardian," "including the women newly come into politics, is not in a mood to reason with. It regards the Conference simply as a conspiracy of four devils—the devil of British Imperialism, the devil of the States' medieval autocracy, the devil of Moslem separation, and worst of all, the devil of reason and moderation." To begin with the worst first, whatever views Young India may hold—and it does hold views—regarding the "moderation" of the R. T. C. delegates, it does not regard "reason" as the devil unless, of course, reason means welcoming reservation-loaded Responsibility as Dominion Status. If reason lies in ignoring the obvious then Young India—and old India—are guilty of shunning it.

Young India does believe "Muslim separation" to be the very devil. But it is one of the meanest libels imaginable to say that "it may find a powerful ally in the Hindu Mahasabha, the organisation which seeks to give Hindu orthodoxy an effective voice in politics." The insinuation, as mischievous as it is insidious, is twofold. It suggests that Muslim Youth does not form part of Young India and it attributes to Young India Hindu communalism and all that it stands for. Both are lies. The Muslim youth has stood shoulder to shoulder with the Hindu youth and has done this almost in a body. Indeed, the one principal feature of Young India has been the entire absence of communal distinctions and ideas. The younger generation has shed communalism of both Hindus and Muslims. If it is irreconcilably opposed to the "devil of Muslim separation," it is equally opposed to the perpetuation of Hindu majority rule as such. The ideals of the Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference are both odious to it.

Young India is out to do away with them. This is well-known to all even to the Saprus and the Jayakars. If like the compilers of the lamented "Weekly appreciations" the "Guardian" does not choose to be aware of it, it is a tribute to the ostrich who has won over a new follower.

As regards the remaining devils, the "Manchester Guardian" has anticipated all the reasons to prove the fact—except the right ones. They are as simple as obvious. The medieval autocracy of States is evident from the conditions on which they propose to enter the All-India Federation. And one word and no more than one word of comment is necessary regarding the "devil of British Imperialism". That word is "safeguards." The "Manchester Guardian" seeks to get over it by raising an alarm that, out of sheer mischief, Indians will most likely discover the safeguards and persuade themselves to criticise the safeguards as such. But the "Manchester Guardian" appears to be capable of worse feats of disingeniousness. "Majority rule," it says, "is theoretically indefensible where there is no free right of inter-marriage between communities." The "Manchester Guardian" evidently forgot all about the British Jews. But much can be forgiven to those who are mentally pre-occupied with "safe—— no, the four devils."

INDIA'S MAN POWER.

—:o:—

Acharya P. C. Ray opened, last week, a Swadeshi exhibition at Poona and closed another at the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar. Acharya Ray's deep-rooted fervour is, of course, infectious. His speech at the opening of the exhibition at Poona contained more than the superficial guidance one could obtain from surface fervour. It was marked by a thoughtful outlook and a comparative study of the methods of economic emancipation, old and new, adopted in the East and the West. It would be superfluous to repeat the verdict Wilson has pronounced about the foreign rulers of India who "used the arm of political injustice to keep down and strangle a competitor with which it could not contend on equal terms." The verdict is well-known. And, Acharya Ray has illustrated it, aptly and well with concrete examples of industrial degeneration and extinction which is incontrovertible in facts and convincing. Acharya Ray naturally was, however, interested only incidentally in the indictment. He was quite justifiably, occupied with the positive aspects of the present movement. He was eager, decidedly, to re-build, and re-shape the nation's economy and industry, art and culture by means of Swadeshi exhibitions. He recognised them as, specifically, a reconstructive force and power. But his enthusiastic recognition of the utility and importance of Swadeshi exhibitions did not prevent him from analysing some at least of the weaknesses and defects of these exhibitions. He observed rightly, that "the first thing that strikes him, is the poor show, they make and the sorry figure they cut." He would, therefore, advise the promoters of Swadeshi exhibitions to recognise them as "an incentive to make up for lost ground."

A message, more or less, similar to the one he gave at Poona was also received by those present at his closing speech at the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar on Sunday. The Khar exhibition was, he saw, distinguished by its self-imposed restrictions. It was, in the first place restricted to the manufacturers. Secondly it was restricted to home art-crafts. It gained by both the restrictions. The manufacturers were in a position to come into direct contact with the consumers. They were offered the opportunity to study their needs and demands. And, if they have been able to register clearly the inquiries at their stalls they would, surely, feel more than optimistic. They would get the sense of direction for future advance and development. It is to be hoped that manufacturers of Swadeshi commodities would soon recognise the full implications and advantage of such exhibitions. The modest home art-crafts exhibition was rightly and clearly aimed at the re-introduction of art, beauty, honest workmanship and culture into Indian houses. The section was noticed and duly appreciated. And it is now to be hoped that in future exhibitions similar art home-crafts sections would be not only observed and appreciated but be studied and studied to some clear-cut purpose. These exhibitions are of little value if they cannot help us to reconstruct the beauty, comfort and culture of our homes.

"We have", said Acharya Ray, "an inexhaustible supply of manpower in India running to utter waste." That is an aspect of the Swadeshi problem that is, of course, understood and vaguely realised. But, few, very few, of the exhibitions have been hitherto contemplated arranged, displayed or even discussed from that point of view. India's man, woman and also child power now demands full and fruitful employment. And, the exhibitions must now reach the stage where the assurance of employment follows a scientific system and progress. We must never forget that the Swadeshi exhibitions, are, as Acharya Ray, rightly pointed out, "an incentive to make up for the lost ground." The "lost ground" could only be recovered by thoughtful, clear-cut plans and objectives. And it is now time that promoters of Swadeshi exhibitions began to differentiate the aim and objectives which distinguish their endeavours. Otherwise, the sense of direction and the progress towards the good would remain not only vague but distant.

A CIVILIAN'S PRANKS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. Balkrishna Kasinath Karve, of Karanjgaon (Dist. Poona) which appears in your Monday's issue and which gives cover to the exploits of a District Deputy Collector and one is tempted to enquire whether his conduct makes for that sincerity and "speed" to which Mr. Benn referred as being requisite for dispassionate consideration of the political situation in this country.

More than once I have said publicly that the bureaucracy here is not in sympathy with what is going on in England and the British desire to settle with India and whilst they cannot stop the car of progress, they are puncturing it by action here and there. The determined attack on ladies at Borsad can only be explained on this basis, and so also the action of the District Deputy Collector, Western Division, Poona. It is a pity that Mr. Karve does not mention his name. Perhaps he apprehends that a public statue will be raised to this official in commemoration of services rendered to Nationalist India!

I would like to ask whether the servants of Government are under discipline and orders or whether they are to be allowed to run amock as and when they like. We do not know of a single case where action has been taken to pull back those who have excelled themselves in such behaviour. But we know of many on whom titles are conferred in the inverse ratio of their popularity with the public.

Such "laissez faire" Government (?) is all but government and it is time that if offer of political reform is to be considered on merit then some of these Johnies must be put behind not of prison but official bars. Will Government awake or continue to enjoy their Rip Van Winkle sleep?

Yours, etc.,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
February 3.

BELATED MOVE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—After the Premier's statement at the time of adjourning the R. T. C., there has been a chorus of appreciation and criticism, and I also encroach upon the hospitality of your columns to give vent to my opinion.

If the British Government would have given the present proposed constitution in 1921, India would have gladly accepted and there would have been much grace in it. But the bureaucracy never knows to concede anything with grace and in good time. If the Congress, therefore, does not accept the constitution thrashed out on the envil of the R. T. C., I for one, would not be surprised. Moreover the safeguards proposed in the constitution are too many and very vague. To name only a few, firstly, the period of transition is not defined. Secondly, the Military services will take thirty years, i.e., one generation, to be completely Indianised; and even then whether the Indian legislature will have free and unhampered voice in deciding its own policy or not, nobody knows. It may be left to the final decision of the Army Council in England. Thirdly, the reservation about the Heaven-born services really reminds one of the out-of-date "Divine Rights of Kings". One is led to ask whether they are Indian services or English? Would Britain allow its services to be recruited from India or any other country? Fourthly, the Finance. Out of the total Indian Budget of nearly hundred and thirty crores, more than two-thirds including approximately fifty-five crores of the Military expenditure and pay, pensions and allowances of the services are placed as non-votable items in the proposed constitution. Is this the financial Swaraj that the Premier has given? Lastly, reservation of the criminal rights of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the proposed constitution is nothing else than maintaining the superiority of the Whites.

Unfortunately the communal question has not been decided and the Congress even, I think, would not be able to solve the knotty problem, at least in near future. Otherwise we would have made a better show and the R. T. C., and would have been able to achieve much better results in favour of India. May better judgment yet prevail amongst all the communities and thus consolidate the Indian nation firmly in trust, forbearance and foresight.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. KAVI.
(M.B., B.S.).
Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Jan. 28.

WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?

—:o:—

INTERPRETATION OF THE TERM WITH REFERENCE TO THE CRY OF "DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION"

(BY ECONOMIST.)

(The following is the second instalment of the series of Notes prepared for the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. These Notes were issued by the Chamber as a statement in order to enlighten the British public regarding the two important questions of Public Debt and Discriminatory Legislation).

The term "Discriminatory Legislation," when used in connection with the problem of Indian Self-Government, is liable to a most mischievous misconstruction, mainly because of the deliberate intent of interested parties to mislead or confuse the public. At the present moment, however, when we hear so much of the "Guarantees" that Britain would insist on, even if she were to agree to the principle of Dominion Status immediately in and for India, it is doubly necessary to guard against this misapprehension of the intentions and possibilities of such needless misconstruction. So many reservations are made, or appear to have been offered, by Indian spokesmen themselves—in their enthusiasm at the so-called Dominion Status the Army and the Foreign Affairs have already been specifically mentioned—that the value of such a brand of "Dominion Status" should be a matter of serious consideration. But if, in addition, the powers-that-be demand, and the spokesmen of India now present in London agree to, further "reservations" or "Guarantees," which would materially detract from the fullness of "The Dominion Status" the position becomes further aggravated and the remainder conceded to India will be found to be very little indeed.

TRUE IMPORT.

Judging by some of the recent utterances, the true import of this eleventh hour demand for "guarantees" as a condition precedent to the acknowledgment of the Indian Dominion is not adequately appreciated. Lest such want of an adequate appreciation of the vital questions in their various aspects should mislead any into believing the demand for guarantees to be a claim of sheer justice and equity which, in fact, is largely mischievous and detrimental, the Council of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London take the liberty to submit the following considerations and reflections, in the hope that same will serve to some extent to throw light on some of the most glaring implications of the problem of guarantees. It may be mentioned that there is no claim to speak on behalf of the Indian political sentiment.

QUESTION OF GUARANTEES.

The object of this memorandum is to deal with the "Guarantees" for the vested interests of non-Indians in India—and, more particularly, against "Discriminatory" legislation—which now seems to agitate the British mind. Discriminatory legislation is of two kinds. One consists in securing by legislation certain special advantages to the natives of a country, so as to enable them to get over a certain difficulty or handicap, due mostly to the accidents of that people's history. It may even be argued that the very fact of a country being a geographical or political unit suggests an attitude of discrimination against all others not included in the said unit. All protectionist legislation is, essentially, discriminatory in this sense. All legislation for the grant of subsidies to certain industries, or the reservation of certain concessions —e.g. in Mining—to the children of the soil, is another instance of that kind. Even such legislation or constitutional provision, that land in the canal colonies of the Punjab, for example, will preferentially as well as preferably be granted to soldiers who had fought in the World War; or that no property in land, or houses, or ships, shall be allowed to be acquired by any means by a non-national—these are all specimens of the same genus. On the other hand, disriminatory legislation may take the form of special handicap, or disadvantage being imposed on non-nationals; e.g. additional, or invidious taxation; or exclusion from certain common rights of ordinary citizenship, e.g., serving in the Defence Forces, exercising certain specified professions. Any bar or prohibition of these to non-nationals 'qua' non-nationals, or to a specified category of non-nationals would be discriminatory legislation of what we would call the negative, vindictive, retaliatory character.

INDIA'S HANDICAPS.

The "Guarantees" that are sought to be demanded from India at the present time relate to the former kind. India has little intention, so far as can be gauged, to embark upon the latter type of legislation. In her own country, her sons had been excluded from such posts as those of commissioned officers in the Army. Even if we agree to bury such glaring instances of discrimination in India against Indians themselves as unwelcome reminders of our handicaps or disabilities in our own country, we cannot forget altogether the persistent attempt at exclusion, or penalisation, in certain British Dominions even to-day, of Indians qua Indians, and despite their British citizenship.

THE VITAL POINT

Whether a Dominion Government of India would adopt the same forbearing attitude, and pass all such provocation from other Dominions' indiscrimination against Indians without a word in retaliation, is neither necessary nor possible to forecast at this moment. The fact of the utmost importance, at the present juncture, is that the attempts of a Dominion Government of India to legislate so as to afford the children of the soil many of those substantial advantages from which they have been kept out all this time, and without which they cannot fully utilise their powers at their own national development, may be mistaken or misrepresented by interested parties to be that "Discriminatory Legislation" against which they demand guarantees to-day in anticipation. India's claim to afford to her own sons those obvious rights and advantages from which they have so far been excluded almost unjustly and injuriously cannot be denied. When India begins to legislate in that direction, she would only be undoing the wrongs of a century; and no one can have the slightest right to object to such legislation in the Dominion of India. Things being as they are, India's endeavour to undo the mischief of the past, and secure to her sons those advantages from which they have been hitherto indefensibly excluded and with this view even resorting to reservations in favour of nationals cannot be allowed to be reckoned as "Discriminatory" legislation of an unpermissible invidious type. The net effect of such legislation will only be to provide equal opportunities to Indians, including some preferential treatment temporarily, where necessary, so as to enable them to remove the existing handicaps, and to make good in the struggle for existence.

EQUITY OF DISCRIMINATION.

As already remarked, the principal 'Motif' of such "Discriminatory "legislation, as is at all likely to happen in India—when she has effective powers of real self-government—would be to afford to Indians such an advantage as would suffice to discount, or counter-weigh their existing handicaps. Her industry badly needs protection; and every such protection may be easily misrepresented by interested parties to be "Discrimination." The fact would be the more clear, when India not only revises her fiscal system so as definitely to protect and promote her promising industries, but also takes all consequential measures to guard against any attempt to defeat her protective purpose. If non-Indians would shelter themselves under this protective wall; and all the time pursue the aim of exploiting Indian resources and institutions, without becoming Indian nationals, the Indian Government of the day would be well advised—and even compelled morally—to devise measures for preventing such manifest attempts to stultify its previous action.

FUTILE ACCUSATIONS EXPOSED.

The amendment of the Company Law, requiring a certain proportion of the capital to be Indian in concerns engaged in certain primary industries, which are specially protected at the cost of the Indian consumer, cannot be classed as "Discriminatory Legislation," against which India could be reasonably expected to offer permanent guarantees here and now. The same may be said of Banking, the most advantageous business of which—viz. the Foreign Exchange business—is at present in effect a monopoly enjoyed by the non-Indian Exchange Banks operating in India. The same must also be said of shipping and ship-building. Methods and expedients have succeeded in excluding Indians from the shipping business of their own country and have accomplished the absolute extinction of the ship-building industry of India, which once used to be such a profitable occupation for a very large amount of Indian capital and labour. Pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Benn On Police Excesses.

It is difficult to accept with any warmth Mr. Benn's assurance that he was always ready to inquire "about charges against the police," if definite evidence were produced." Definite evidence has been produced about police excesses all over India varying between firing and wanton assaults. To say nothing of Kaira and Surat, definite charges have been made by non-Congressmen, —lawyers, merchants, titled persons, M. L. C.'s and M. L. A.'s—regarding the conduct of police at Lahore, Delhi, Midnapur, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and elsewhere. The fact is that like the estimable Home Member of the Madras Government who told the Councilors in an amazingly hectoring fashion that Government did not consider any enquiry into allegations of police misbehaviour at Mangalore "necessary," Mr. Benn also has taken an oath of allegiance to his subordinates. Their reports are as sacred as the Gospels, even though confirmed and titled Indian co-operators may assert otherwise. No wonder, Mr. Benn libels every critic by saying that "general and unfounded allegations were frequently made for propaganda purposes." Perhaps non-Congress Indians like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer will kindly note.

Interim Obituary.

Universal regret will be felt at Mr. Benn's announcement regarding the "suspension for the time being of the Government of India's weekly appreciations." Not because it will add to the growing unemployment and thereby depress the world trade depression still further. The great minds that helped in its production from the sub-divisional raw material stage through the district and provincial to the finished product of Simla or Delhi, are still in employment from the point of view of salaries. They are safe. Even their work, let us hope, has gone on the dole and is not quite down and out.

Supreme And Matchless.

The regret is because of the characteristic quality of the "Weekly Appreciation." If there was anything that wrung "For he's a jolly fellow,"—after the necessary sniffing and blowing of noses—from sullen breakfast throats it was the "Weekly Appreciation of the Indian situation by the Government of India." As propaganda, we must say counter-propaganda, it possessed the supreme and matchless quality of satisfying everybody. It reassured friends, it pleased opponents and it amused neutrals. In the appreciation the world has lost one of its best morning "cabaret" dancers, as it were. There is, however, some consolation in the promise that it has been suspended only "for the time being." Let us, therefore, while we shed tears, as we must, for the present, hope and pray that it will be restored to us as suddenly as it has been taken. Let us also in the meantime try to live up to the message that it invariably gave to us. Amen.

Q. E. D.

A selected chronological "record of the clashes which took places in the city last month as a result of Congress picketing activities," has been published in Anglo-India. The "record" begins from January 7. Careful and deep study of it yields the following results: Many volunteers were arrested, some were assaulted, one of them being a woman. No one among the police was hurt. The casualties on the side of merchants and their friends "was nil except the decline in the sale of foreign cloth due to picketing." In the face of such formidable, overwhelming, even devastating proofs it is clear that picketing is conceivably the worst offence in the world, that pickets are so many blots on humanity and that those who very kindly took the trouble of assaulting the pickets including "a woman volunteer" were doing a great service to society. No more proof is needed to condemn the position taken up by Mahatma Gandhi. By the way, why were the "anonymous handbills in Gujerati" threatening to set fire to shops and godowns, not openly charged to the account of the Congress? It would have been as mischievous but certainly more honest.

A Thought For The Day.

The inertia of habit is powerful indeed, and it struggles mightily against change, even when the change is demonstrably for good.

—Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Country Solidly Behind Mahatmaji.

FORTHCOMING MEETING BETWEEN R. T. C. DELEGATES AND CONGRESS LEADERS.

Opinion In Political Circles.

COUNTRY READY FOR PEACE WITH HONOUR; BUT EQUALLY READY FOR FIGHT

Important political issues will be discussed in Bombay in the next few days during the parleys between Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders on the one side, and the home-coming delegates of the Round Table Conference on the other. Messrs. Sapru, Sastri and Jayakar will reach Bombay on Friday and Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Worwing Committee are likely to arrive earlier.

Meanwhile, speculations are rife as to whether the Congress will declare truce with the Government. "The halting policy of conciliation and the vindictive action taken by officials at Borsad, Calcutta and Madras are not conducive to peace" said a prominent Congressman with regard to the possibility of peace while other Congressmen declared emphatically "No peace till Mahatma's terms are accepted by Government".

Mr. K. M. Munshi who returned from Allahabad after attending the meeting of the Congress Working Committee interviewed in this connection declared that what the Congress wanted was not "constitutional-shuffling" but "substantial transfer of power to the Indian people". What Mr. MacDonald had offered was "all safeguards and no responsibility.

MAHATMA THE MOUTH-PIECE.

He added that Mahatma Gandhi carried with him not only the confidence but the complete adherence of all the leaders and workers of the Congress in the country and that his views as already expressed had their unequivocal support.

Referring to the meeting of the Working Committee held at Allahabad regarding the Premier's offer he said: "I am not at liberty to disclose the trend of discussions which took place at Allahabad. The most excellent feature of the gathering was the unanimity of outlook which characterised all those who had as members of the Working Committee carried on the struggle since 1930. It is indeed fortunate at this juncture that Mahatma Gandhi carried with him not only the confidence but the complete adherence of all the leaders and workers of the Congress in the country, and that his views as already expressed have their unequivocal support".

WANTED PROOFS.

"The halting policy of conciliation and the vindictive action taken by officials at Borsad, Calcutta and Madras had a chilling effect on some who believed that there has been a genuine change of heart on the part of the Government. It was but natural therefore that the attitude of the Government should not have evoked any hearty response in those who had met at Allahabad. Really speaking, the future conduct of the Government will really decide whether it is in earnest in seeking a lasting peace with India. If such conduct shows that Britain really and truly desires that India should be free and autonomous, co-operation will be, I am sure, forthcoming. But mere constitutional-shuffling or a semblance of responsibility without a substantial transfer of power to the Indian people will not induce a single nationalist in the country to change his present attitude. No one will look at a constitution which is all safeguards and no responsibility."

"Mahatma Gandhi has already indicated the measures, which he and those who think with them consider indespensible, for creating an atmosphere for dispassionately considering the suggestions which the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar may place before the Working Committee next week. Now it is for the Government to take the next step.

PEACE OR WAR.

"I was glad to find that inspite of the fact that the struggle protracted for about an year, the spirit of the leading politicians all over the country was as determined as before, ready to discuss an honourable settlement and if need be, equally ready to carry on the fight. The political awakening of the masses all over the country and their enthusiasm for the struggle have been marvellous. Mahatma Gandhi has succeeded beyond expectations in what he called "generating strength towards Swaraj". Whether this strength is utilised for the consolidation of a Commonwealth of free nations or is allowed to run its own way to disrupt the commonwealth depends upon the statesmen of the British Cabinet.

In conclusion Mr. Munshi said "The only regret which I felt was the absence of Pandit Motilal Nehru. His serious illness has deprived the country of his services at a time when they were so indespensible."

Among other arrivals from the Working Committee meeting held at Allahabad were Mr. Shankarlal Banker and Mrs. Perin Captain.

TALES OF THE ROUND TABLE NO. 1

The Hare (Lapinus Thakur dwarus) to the Porcupine—"I say, this is most annoying, you know."

SJT. EKAMBER IYER JAILED

—:o:—

10 1/2 Months Despite Illness.

Sjt. Ekambar Iyer, who was described as the lieutenant of Dr. N. S. Hardikar was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday on charges under section 17 clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It will be recorded that Sjt. Iyer was arrested on the Christmas Day along with 24 other Congressmen some of whom were believed to be members of the "Shadow Cabinet" which conducted the Congress movement in Bombay. Sjt. Iyer was operated upon for apendicities and therefore was not tried along with the others. He was put up for trial on Wednesday.

On the evidence the Magistrate held that the accused was the organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal and was also concerned with the different organisations of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Magistrate therefore convicted the accused on both the charge.

Taking into consideration Sjt. Iyer's illness, the Magistrate sentenced him to six months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further six weeks imprisonment on the first charge and six months' simple and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default further three months jail, on the second charge the sentences to run concurrently.

If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentence is ten and a half months' simple imprisonment.

"SAMARTH BHARAT MELA" CASE.

—:o:—

Prosecution Evidence.

Sjt. T. R. Narvane, an ex-Dictator of the "G" Ward Congress Committee and Sjt. B. N. Ambedkar, keeper of the Popular Printing Press were charged with sedition before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

Sjt. Narwane is undergoing imprisonment for six months being previously convicted on a charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Talpade and Mr. Gadkare defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Kirke-Smith said that Narvane was the publisher of a booklet in Marathi entitled "Samarth Bharat Mela". The order for printing was first given to the Karnatak Printing Press and as it was meaning completion Naravane wanted two ballards entitled "Krantikarakacha Povada" (Ballad of revolution) and "Hutatma Jatindra" (Martyrdom of Jatindra) to be added in the book. The press refused to add the ballads and Narvane took away the unfinished book and gave the order for printing them to the Popular Printing Press. The second accused had given an undertaking to the Government under the Press Ordinance. One of these ballads had been put in as exhibit in the Lamington Road Shooting Case.

REFUSED TO PRINT.

S. S. Purohit of the Karnatak Printing Press in his evidence said that the pamphlet was given to him for printing. The printing had gone on but before completion he went through the ballads and found them objectionable. He therefore refused to print them.

Mr. Kirke-Smith wanted Moghe (approver in the Lamington Road Shooting Case) to be called in as a witness.

Further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday next.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Feb. 3.
Silver ready	12 13 0
Lower	0 7 0
Silver forward	12 12 0
Lower	0 6 0

Tone of market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

	Bombay, Feb. 3.
1st settlement	39 6 0
2nd settlement	39 6 0

"A FAREWELL TO INDIA"

—:o:—

Thompson Takes To "Novel" Propaganda

A Farewell to India. By Edward Thompson. (Ernest Benn. 7s. 6d. net.)

It is difficult to criticize, in fact it is not particularly easy to describe, Mr. Edward Thompson's latest work. "A Farewell to India" is cast in the form of a story; but the only substance of the story told is that the nervous breakdown foreshadowed in the opening chapter for the Rev. Robert Alden, Principal of the Government School at Vishnugram, becomes an accomplished fact some 52 (short) chapters later. Alden is not so much a human being as a mouthpiece for thoughts, possibly the thoughts of his creator, on the present situation in India; and incidents and subsidiary characters serve little other purpose than that of giving Alden his cues for thought outspoken or silent. The book, as a whole, is depressing; but gloom is relieved by flashes of humour as genuine at that which scintillates in the pages of the Irish R.M." Indeed, the "R. M." at his best has scarcely equalled the description of the annual prize-giving at the Vishnugram School, with the babu schoolboys playing a drama artfully contrived for the greater glory of the District Collector. "Keats" (reflects Alden) "thought the most beautiful sight in the world was that of a young girl innocently happy. But Keats had never seen an I.C.S. official innocently happy."

The general argument of the book seems to be that for the moment hysteria has swept the Indian off his feet, that hopelessness which takes the form of looking back to what has been well done not forwards to what remains yet well to do has for the moment possessed the European. Gandhi, of whom Alden apparently entertains no very high opinion, "with 10 years of fermenting and ever-increasing lawlessness flowing with him as an irresistible tide is not the Gandhi of 1921." If he has done nothing else, he has infected India with his own unreason. The Government meets his threats "characteristically by no sign or reply whatsoever." The Government in India in fact has become as utterly futile as the Government in England: but Alden is ready with a disconcerting answer for the plain, common man who growls "better an open fight, if no settlement be possible, than this folly of ignoring sedition and trying to govern by one Commission after another." Here is Alden's answer: "The Indian problem would be easier of solution if it were a relation of brutal overbearing alien with subjugated native. Unfortunately it is also a tradition of close comradeship in which the partners in thousands of cases have found it impossible not to like one another."

Alden's own solution is suggested in a scrap of dialogue with two characters who appear in the author's earlier "Indian Day":—

"Is there going to be peace, Sadhuji?" asked Alden.

'Not till England and India come face to face."

"You mean?"

"He means," said Findlay, "not while the non-violent humbug talks to the look-what-we-have-done-for-India humbug."

This is open to the charge of indefiniteness; but at least it is clear that Mr. Thompson, like Browing and Newman (or Mr Micawber), stands fast in the faith that reason must in the end prevail. Mrs. Alden's final outburst is natural, justifiable, and understandable: "damn the College, damn the students. If anything could show up the folly, the criminal folly of the whole business out here, it is that men like you should be wasting your lives being harassed and lied about by those perfectly imbecile babies." And yet Alden, broken in mind and body, answers:

there are certain things for which. If I were an Indian, I should never forgive the English. Yet they 'have' forgiven; what they do bring up is sheer tosh and cag that can't endure. They have a sneaking pride even in being in the Empire. If there's a check, it'll be a check only, and not a finish. Nothing on earth, nothing in the three worlds, not even the Devil, can prevent a peaceful settlement.

Let us hope that Alden (or Mr. Thompson) is right. If "A Farewell to India" is not a particularly good novel, it is certainly a finely written and suggestive political meditation.—"Times."

SLUMP IN SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

"The Real Causes

SIR G. RAINY'S REPLY IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Assembly met to-day for the consideration of non-official bills. Sir Zulfiqarali Khan (nominated, Punjab) was sworn in. Sir George Schuster replying to Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Baghla stated that no contracts for the sale of silver had been made by the Government since the middle of October last. The recent slump in the silver market could not therefore be said to have been immediately affected by the action of the Government of India. The real causes were the present trade depression, unfortunately beyond the control of the Government of India. The Government in their capacity as the currency authority and in order to maintain the stability of the exchange value of the Indian currency had taken measures of the kind normally employed by currency authorities in all countries with stabilised currencies.

Sir George Rainy informed the same member that the Government had no proposal for according further protection to the cotton textile industry under consideration at present.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Sir James Crerar, replying to Dr. Ziauddin who urged the release of political prisoners in the North-West Frontier, stated that the policy of the Government would depend on the manner in which the situation developed but no question of discrimination between provinces would be involved.

The President announced the following members elected to the Committee to enquire into the Tariff Boards Report on Salt namely, Heathcote, B. Das, Ankleswaria, Shaninukhhum Chetty, C. C. Biswas, Mehdi Talib, G. Morgan, Shahani, Abdullah Haroon and S. C. Mitra.

The following have been elected to the Standing Committee on Boards:—M. C. Rajahi, Heathcote, Ali Khan, Rajaram Pandyan, Goswami, M. R. Puri and S. R. Pandit

(Continued from column 7)

ed the view that the Section was being used for political purposes. The whole policy of the Government had been not to interfere with legitimate activities, but to protect the general public in pursuing their lawful avocations and maintaining tranquility.

SUCH A WEAPON.

In fact, the Section had been of valuable assistance in cases of apprehended danger. Moreover, in times of communal feeling this Section had been a valuable insurance against the occurrence of disorders. Such a valuable weapon, the Government could not part with. Moreover, as a result of the amendment made in 1923, all orders under this Section were subject to review by the High Court.

Mr. Ranga Iyer contended that during the last 25 years this Section had been applied to suppress national awakening. The mere argument that it was fifty years old would not hold water. If it was old, then it must die, or at least be so trimmed that it would not misbehave. He asked, in how many cases was this Section used against communal disturbances?

Further discussion on the Bill was postponed to the next non-official bills day.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

NO CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF GOVT SILVER

Assembly Rejects Gour's Bill.

NEW DELHI, February 3.

Though engaged on a lavish scale in debating the civil marriage bill and section 144, both provoking enough to yield an abnormal crop of speeches, there was a heavy cloud hanging over the house and particularly its lobbies owing to serious news from Allahabad. Though Pandit Motilal has left the Assembly his influence remains and his work is the test by which each issue and tactics are judged.

REACTIONARY CONSPIRACY

Only other lobby issue was the Conference that was held among a few reactionary Muslim members who are being edged on from higher quarters to raise 'a storm' against the Round Table Conference decisions. Their plan is to destroy the work of the Conference not through open Civil Service revolt, but by organising a Muslim opposition. Maulana Shaffee Daudi was heard telling his colleagues that sometime this week a meeting of the working committee of all Muslim parties Conference would be held on 7th February when Congressite and Nationalist Muslims are busy in Bombay and may not come up to disturb the happy little group, which is to pass resolution at the dictation of a caucus.

GOUR'S MARRIAGE BILL.

The debates in house were quite lively. Sir Harisingh Gour's Marriage Bill was the chief measure which caused it and it received the same short shrift that such measures had received in the first assembly. Therefore the Fourth Assembly in the matter of orthodoxy has its affinity with first and not second and third Assemblies.

When Dr. Gour found Sir B. L. Mitter's opposition so very telling, he hurried to withdraw bill, but the house would not let him. He submitted to a vote of rejection, "with a big stick".

GOVERNMENT CAN'T CHANGE.

Section 144 proved how little officials have learnt in the way of freedom from prejudice and Sir James Crerar's speech was heartless narration of official code of absolute justification for every thing done under the section, banning of Gandhi caps in Guntur. No wonder Ranga Iyer thundered as Diwan Chamanlal would have thundered and asked Government atleast to rejuvinate the bill by adjusting it to the new situation created by a policy of conciliation, but the Government would not concede it and though the vote has been postponed, there is little likelihood of the Government changing its view.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moving consideration of the Civil Marriage Bill said that to-day marriages between communities were governed by usage and lacked international status. When Indians migrated to other parts of the world they were handicapped owing to the non-registration of marriages. It was the duty of every civilised Government to enact a law for the registration of denominational marriages.

Sir Hari Singh said that civil marriage was the only good marriage in the world as it had the sanction of the State behind it.

Referring to Mussalmans the mover said that they could not marry even the followers of scriptures like Jews and Christians under the present law though allowed by Quran, but such marriages would be permissible if the Bill was passed. He wanted monogamous marriages both among Hindus and Mussalmans.

Mr. Lahiri Chawdhiry: Are you a Hindu? (Voices: He is neither a Hindu nor Moslem.) (Laughter).

Concluding Sir Hari Singh said that Bill would tend to the unification of the Indian race without interfering with anybody's religion.

CONTENT TO LIVE IN THE PAST

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar opposing consideration of the Bill said that he was content to live in the same marriage status as that of his forefathers and hoped that his children after him would follow the same traditions.

Mr. Kabiruddin: Then why do you want Dominion Status? (Laughter).

Proceeding Raja Bahadur said that the Bill would strike at the root of the Hindu and Moslem society and would have the effect of declaring that religion was not the basis of marriage.

FLOODGATES OF MATRIMONY

Mr. Ross Masood opposed the Bill from a purely religious point of view and said that marriages between Mussalmans and *Mushrak* were regarded as void and were being legalised under the Bill. It would create difficulties regarding succession among Mussalmans.

Moulvi Yakub said that the Moslem community which would be affected by the Bill strongly opposed the measure.

Mr. Jaggannath Aggarwal did not think that the Bill endangered either Hindu or Moslem religion. For if that was so Hindu religion would have been swept away by identical Act of 1923. That Act had neither opened the floodgates of matrimony nor had endangered society but had only given liberty of conscience to those who believed in contractual form of marriage and had legalised their children.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION

Sir B. L. Mitter frankly told the House that he was opposed to the Bill. It was the fixed policy of the Government, he said, not to interfere with the personal law of any community unless there was a strong demand for change from the community concerned. Examining the Bill from that criterion the Law Member said the Bill would affect Mussalmans, Christians, Jews and Parsees. Christians did not need the measure while it was opposed by all other communities. Examining the case of Mussalmans in particular he said the Bill would take away most of their valuable rights which they enjoyed under their personal law.

BILL REJECTED.

Sir H. S. Gour was surprised at the opposition and wished to withdraw the Bill but the House amidst cries of "No, no" insisted on voting it down and accordingly rejected the Bill.

THAT ABSURD SECTION.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh moved the reference to a select committee of the Bill to amend Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, so that no Magistrate could issue ex parte orders without evidence being duly recorded, and that no such order should hold good beyond 48 hours, and providing for appeal to the Sessions Court against all such orders.

He quoted from Sir Surendranath Banerjea's book "A Nation in the Making" regarding the circumstances in which a District Superintendent, it was alleged, entered a Conference in Barisal and ordered it to disperse, unless there was a guarantee from those assembled, that they would not shout "Bande Mataram."

GROSS ABUSES.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh further said that Mr. Gandhi visited Muzaffarpur to enquire into the relations between Indigo planters and ryots at Champaran, and this section was applied against him. Recently, in the Madras Presidency, the wearing of Gandhi caps was forbidden by the District Magistrate of Guntur, and moreover in many places the flying of tri-coloured flags had been prohibited.

Peaceful procession in connection with picketing had also been prohibited. Mr. C. R. Das was prevented from entering Mymensingh because it was feared that as a result of his visit, students attending examination in a school might be lured away. It was to limit "such gross abuses of this section that he sought its amendment.

LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES NOT INTERFERED WITH.

Sir James Crerar said that the Section had been on the Statute Book for fifty years and if its necessity was recognised 50 years ago, it had also been recognised more recently from time to time. He asserted that there had been no grave abuses of the Section, although he conceded that there might have been cases in which the use of this section might have been avoided. He also conce-

(Continued in column 5.)

NAGPUR CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

Twenty-One In Three Days.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 3.

Twenty one volunteers were convicted during the last three days at Nagpur Kamptee and Umrer for picketing liquor shops and cutting toddy trees. Repression continues unabated and picketing is carried on notwithstanding Mr. Kalicharan, president war Council, and Narayanrao Vaidya are touring the district and lecturing at various places in the province.

"I MADE NO SPEECH."

—:o:—

"I did not make a speech as deposed by the witness. It is not a full report. It is a one-sided report." said Sjt. Samaldas Vanmalidas Mehta in his oral statement when the case in which he was charged with sedition was called out before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

The accused was charged in respect of a speech which he is alleged to have made on November 27 at a meeting on the Esplanade Maidan.

To enable the accused to prepare his statement the case was adjourned to February 10.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

—:o:—

Lancashire Fears.

"The Lancashire cotton trade has long held the distinction of being the largest exporting trade in the United Kingdom. Its importance to Great Britain is therefore manifest", says the annual report of the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

"India has been by far its largest customer, but while continuing to hold that position, is taking smaller and smaller quantities of our goods as time goes by. While admitting that foreign competition has played an important part in the decline of British exports, it is recognised with equal clearness that Indian fiscal policy has also contributed to that decline in no small degree. Hence follows the fear that, if India be granted unqualified fiscal autonomy, the door to trace in that country might be still further closed.

"India should remember that trade is necessarily mutual, and that the prosperity of either country is of high importance to the other."

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 3.	
Previous closing	10.36
To-day's opening	10.33
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	10 41
Difference	plus .05

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

Liverpool, Feb. 3.	
Previous... closing	5.50
To-day's opening	5.51
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	5.50
Difference	unchanged

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

Cooling and Fragrant. It's good for the Complexion.

Agents:—
RAMZANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.,
81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

CHAND BRAND TEA

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern.
Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

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Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.
NASIK and POONA.

WHAT IS DISCRIFINATION

(Continued From Page 6.)

fiting from the history and experience of European nations, with England at their head, if India resolves in her era of self-government to revive her ship-building industry and promote her own shipping business, by means absolutely orthodox in the economic history of the world, her attempts must not be misread either as "Discriminatory Legislation" or as "Expropriation." For the nationals of the country, an effort at reclaiming their lost trade and position is nothing but simple justice which it is the bounden duty of the national government to help them to get. The help thus rendered is an act of restitution, which cannot in strict justice be questioned by anyone.

ECONOMICS OF DISCRIMINATION.

There is no dearth of precedents for such endeavours by a free self-governing India and so both principle and precedent will support any such move, if and when India enjoys self-government. The material advantage of such move is equally unquestionable. Indian enterprise has so far been backward because of numerous, though often unseen, disadvantages and handicaps. Legislation of the type here envisaged will enable India to remove such existing handicaps, or afford that advantage which is now denied to her children. By the disappearance of these handicaps, Indian talent and industry would be free to rise to their full stature; and the problem of destitution in India will be materially advanced towards an effective and lasting solution. Incidentally, one very considerable channel of continued exploitation of India to the exclusion of her own children would be put an end to; thereby increasing the national dividend by that portion of it which is at present drained away from her shores by non-Indian interests. India to-day suffers from discrimination against her, which is more often forgotten than remembered. She is precluded, to give but one most glaring example, from charging her own Income-Tax on Interest paid on her own Sterling borrowings. Sterling Capital invested in India, thus enjoys a double advantage, one of which is not perceived, and both of which are indefensible. India must take steps, when she is able, to prevent this unconscionable advantage to non-nationals to the prejudice of her own sons; and no protest against this indispensable measure of our national economy can be considered legitimate.

BETTER WORLD CUSTOMER.

If India is enabled, by these or like means, to retain a considerable portion of her national dividend in her own hands, she would be a much better customer in the world at large; and the world commerce must to that extent be inevitably improved. Apart, however, from this international consideration, India must, in her own immediate economic interest take intensive and progressive steps to develop her own key industries and vital services, through her sons' own enterprise. So far India has built up a very considerable railway business; but there is as yet no railway industry worth speaking of. This exposes our railways to risks, which no far-sighted people can afford to run; which no honest person can expect to run. When India resolves to develop such key industries, it is a matter of national existence, in which no one can legitimately expect us to permit non-national enterprise. India must see to it that her hidden wealth of mineral must be developed only by Indian labour and capital, amenable to Indian legislation without question or cavil. The intensive exploitation of a country's natural endowment must necessarily be entrusted to nationals; and every kind of preferential treatment that may be necessary to such nationals for fighting against their existing handicaps must be ungrudgingly afforded.

But all this does not mean in the least any special disadvantage to the non-nationals inter se. There can, therefore, be no question of any invidious "discrimination" that Britain can legitimately demand guarantees against from us at this moment. It is a mere matter of righting a wrong, and providing Indians with a means to remove their existing handicap, so as to enable them the more advantageously to carry on their struggle for economic existence. And against that no demand for guarantees can be in order.

POLITICS OF "DISCRIMINATION."

"Discriminatory Legislation", in the most undesirable sense of the term may however, be forced upon India by the continued unfriendliness and invidious discrimination in the comity of nations against her own people. Even when we may not like it, we must have the power to retaliate: for the very presence of such a power may go a long way in persuading our would be antagonist to cease or moderate its antagonism. India had too long and too bitter an experience of suffering in this way to forswear at this moment her right to retaliate against her gratuitous offender. Under such circumstances, it must be immaterial to the main issues, whether the offender in question is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, or another. The Empire today provides for us no automatic guarantees against such invidious treatment in the British Dominions. The essence of Dominion Status makes it impossible for the central authority effectively to interfere to right such wrongs done to a member of the Commonwealth by another. Hence it becomes inevitable to have the right to retaliate, even though retaliation takes the shape of a specially "discriminatory" legislation in the undesirable sense of that term.

(To Be Continued.)

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 mid. Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Feby.
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 3|8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 7|8.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.

CROSS RATE.

New York—London 4.85 5|8 2nd inst.
Shanghai—London 2|3 3|16 3rd inst.
Japan—London 2|0 13|32 2nd inst.
London—Paris 123.90 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 34.83 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.13 2nd inst.
London—Italy 92.75 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 31st ulto. £4-4-11 1|2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 13 3|8 31st ulto.; 13 1|4 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1|4 31st. ulto.; 13 1|2 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 7|8 31st ulto.; 28 3|8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 15|32 per cent 31st ulto.; 2 15|32 per cent. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 21|32 per cent 31st. ulto.; 2 21|32 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—China and India. Small sellers. Poor support.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 62|12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931.36 Rs. 90
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95|12
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93|3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates:—17th February settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62|10|6 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/6/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3.

City of Salisbury, Olson, New York.
Jogha Maru, Kawata, Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Feb. 4.

Havre Maru, Mone, Kobe.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

LOADING

Feb. 3.

Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.

S S City of Salisbury:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Salisbury, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Johgn Maru:—The K N Company's steamer Johgn Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

TUESDAY, February 3.

1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 9-2 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Mantua, London, 7-2, M M and Co.
4 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-2, O S Kaisha.
5 Fusijama, Trieste, 4-2, F T & M J.
7 Lindelfels Karachi 8-2 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ockenfels, Hamburg, 4-2, L Edwards.
10 Havre Maru Kobe, 4-2 O S Kaisha.
11 Capo-di-Monte, Karachi, 4-2, L T & M J.
12 Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Graham T Co.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, NF, Granams T Co.
14 City of Poona Karachi 11-2 K Nixon and Co.
15 Registan, Hull, 5-2 M M and Co.
16 Mundra, Hull, 3-2, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, NF, Scindia S N Co.
3 Baroda P Gulf 4-2 M M and Co.
6 Varela Busrah 6-2 M M and Co.
7 Sydney Maru Bedi Bunder 5-2 L Edwards Ltd.
12-13 Nizam, Rangoon 5-2, T Morrison and Co.
15 Pasha Calcutta 8-2 T Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 3-2 R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C Maur Osio, 5-2 F F Campbell & Co.
F Strudsholm, M'Coast, 4 2 National I S Co.
Q Alavi N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India, 6-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 13-2-21 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona, 1-2-31 K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-21, G T Co.
Clan Macbryne, 4-2-31 J F Co.
City of Salford. 10-2-31. K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Oran 27-2-31 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilcia, 10-2-31 M Itallana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 10-2-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Comorin, 13-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua, 7-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Rezistan, 5-2-31, M M and Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield N F M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Birtannia, 8-2-31, G T Co.
City of Poona, NF, K N Co.
Hesione N F G T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capo-di-Monte, 4-2-31, M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela, NF, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 4-2-31, L Edward.
Wildenfels N F L Edward Ltd
Lindelfels N F L Edward Ltd

FOR NEW YORK.

C/Salisbury, NF, F F Campbell Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 11-2-31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
Ormara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pasha, NF, T M & Co.
Gogra, NF, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, NF, FF Campbell & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 4-2-31, L T Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Mantua P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Warfield M M and Co

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tunga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia, G T Co.
Hesione, G T Co.
City of Poona, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Okenfels, L Edward Ltd..
Wildenfels L Edwards Ltd
Lindenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR HULL.

Rezistan, M M & Co.,

FOR GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti, M Italiana.

FOR BUSREH.

Varela, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pasha, T M & Co.
Gogra, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
Ormara, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, L T Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Maloja Boats 2-2-31
Parvati 2-2-31
Baroda 2-2-31
Netravati 2-2-31
Bahaduri 3-2-31
Havre Maru 2-2-31
Narkunda (By boats) 2-2-31

IMPORTS

Bombay, Feb 3.

S S Fusijama Agents L Triestino from Trieste:—1254 cases paper; 772 cases chains; 135 cases nails; 158 cases screws; 2489 bundles wire; 50 cases bulbs; 50 cases batteries; 21 cases soap; 2433 cases glassware; 54 cases hollow glass; 30 cases slates.

From Fiume:—3201 bundles planks.

From Venice:—208 kegs lead; 35 cases twine.

From Brindisu:—1550 bundles almonds.

From Bari:—260 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—50 bags currents.

From Aden:—90 bags gum arabic; 346 bags gum olibanum; 60 bags fish; 37 bundles iron bars.

S S Gogra Agents M M and Co from Calcutta:—5107 tons coal

From Tutocorin:—23 bags cardamoms.

From Calicut:—193 bales cotton, 41 jottas coir rope, 17 cases soap.

S S Acasta Agents B Shell Oil Co from Miri:—3712 tons liquid fuel oil in bulk.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

S S Mantua for London:—9 bales animal skin A Dadabhai & Co; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox & Kings Ltd: 1 bale woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 1 bale cotton C Utamchand and Co: 62 casks bristles J A Begbie and Co: 15 cwts fish maws R Dhanji and Co: 21 cwts fish maws J Sultanally; 105 cwts turmeric A Virji & Co.

S S Bristannia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 180 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 28 bales wool raw C Ramsarup: 111 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.

For New York:—91 cwts condiments F Nowroji.

For Marseilles:—140 cwts gum olibanum A A H Manji and Co; 2000 cwts gum groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

For Istambul:—140 cwts mendi powder Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Lindenfels for Antwerp:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Salisbury for Boston:—23 bales goat skin Shamjimal

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 250 bales cotton raw A S Corporation Ltd; 322 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 125 bales hemp R J Kapadia and Co;

For Marseilles:—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For New York:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—235 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—16 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 428 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 300 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 1201 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 1001 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 8340 cwts groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Port Said:—21 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Allexandretta:—34 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—2000 cwts groundnuts R Ratilal and Co.

For Naples:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Fusijama for Trieste:—170 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2270 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co: 300 bales cotton raw D Sassoon and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 Months Discounts 2 15/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 21/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

ELLORA CAVES!

SPEND A PLEASANT AND UNIQUE WEEK-END.

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AN INSULT TO R. T. C. DELEGATES.

—:o:—

(By "RADHA".)

That the deterioration of the English Press to-day is reaching perfection is evidenced by the following:—

A cursory glance through the pages of the issue dated 20th December 1930 of "The Graphic", will reveal the great howler perpetrated therein.

On page 535 of the aforesaid issue Moulana Mohammed Ali is represented by a photograph of his brother, Moulana Shaukat Ali and the following letter press is added: "Moulana Mohommed Ali, prominent Moslem politician who was imprisoned for two years for his part in the first non-co-operation movement in 1921 but now opposes the civil disobedience movement."

It is, indeed, a matter of great amusement, that the omniscient lion of the British Press should eat the humble pie and exhibit its incapacity to get eveen the correct names of the Delegates whom Britain has chosen to honour at No. 8 Chesterfield Gardens, London.

If a Prime Minister tumbles on his front door-steps, all the news papers in England are full of the minutest details of the accident. If Princess Elizabeth, "The darling of the Empire," catches cold the mightiest of English papers proclaim with a brass band as to how many time she actually delivered herself of full sneezes, half sneezes and quarter sneezes. If the Viceroy takes a quizzical idea into his head, say out of sympathy for China, and grows his finger nails to uncanny length, the fact is advertised by the British Press.

Do Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before?

REMARKABLE ACCURACY OF INDIAN ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

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Hundreds who have tested the skill of "Pundit Tabore," famous psychic, are proclaiming him the modern wizard of Astrology. Dr. K. KATRAK declares that "Scepticism melts as mist before the Sun when "Tabore" reveals in details the guarded secrets of one's life."

Unlike many of the present day Astrologers, 'Tabore' believes that the ancient science was created for useful purposes, and he employs his Special Method to help his followers to avoid mistakes and achieve their worthy ambitions.

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Those wishing to consult 'Tabore' upon their lives' problems can obtain FREE a Partial Horoscope by sending him their full names, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), address, date, month and year of birth, ALL PLAINLY PRINTED by themselves in block letters. 'Tabore' wants no remittance for his personal (astrological etc.,) work, but please send him 10 As., stamps to defray actual costs (of this notice, postage, stationery, clerical charges etc.) No Personal Interviews: All consultations by post only. Address your letters to "PUNDIT TABORE" (Dept. 312-F/ Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII.

... INDIAN COTTON GINNINGS. ...

The statement of cotton ginned for the week ending Jan. 23rd shows 2,29,500 bales against 2,37 340 bales for the corresponding period of the last year. Total ginnings from the beginning of the season till 23rd Jan. 1931 are 2,235,293 bales against 2,381,073 bales for the same period of the last season:—

Week ending 23rd Jan.	1931	1930.
Madras	794	1803
Bombay	34418	32379
Sind	5953	1229
Bengal	568	829
United Provinces	3349	9117
Punjab	37752	42218
Central Provinces	33423	28631
Berar	52174	57226
N. W. F. Provinces	—	—
Ajmer Merwara	1915	1787
Burma	2268	2095
Faridkot State	155	835
Junagadh State	3280	2048
Jaora State	1399	1655
Baroda State	—	121
Nabha State	2575	4749
Jhalwar State	780	348
Holkar State	13566	8873
Bhavnagar State	—	—
Hyderabad State	24323	30331
Barwani State	1125	706
Mewar State	1745	—
Nawanagar State	52	195
Ratlam State	1452	1167
Jind State	1262	1043
Tonk State	439	906
Minor Cotton Growing States	4636	3923
Total	229500	237340

1st Sept. to 23rd Jan.	1930-31	1929-30
Madras	61767	92629
Bombay	234346	313930
Sind	77423	20451
Bengal	1398	4042
United Provinces	200637	250930
Punjab	580269	416280
Central Provinces	246017	258021
Berar	402017	485510
N. W. F. Provinces	513	659
Ajmer Merwara	19953	16227
Burma	29807	34503
Faridkot State	7985	7551
Junagadh State	15682	12400
Jaora State	6946	11900
Baroda State	872	1323
Nabha State	18536	27009
Jhalwar State	2035	2041
Holkar State	69578	74643
Bhavnagar State	11080	13581
Hyderabad State	181770	280412
Barwani State	11843	12376
Mewar State	12526	—
Nawanagar State	214	746
Ratlam State	4141	6427
Jind State	14805	12753
Tonk State	811	1926
Minor Cotton Growing States	22222	21703
Total	2235293	2361073

REMITTANCES ABROAD.

Sterling purchased in India—Total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 31st January 1931 £5,395,000.

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury—Remittances during the week ending 31st January 1931 £170,000(b); Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 31st January 1931 £6,765,186(a).

Total—Remittances during the week ending 31st January 1931 £170,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 31st January 1931 £12,160,186.

(a) Of this amount £4,560,983 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

(b) Of this amount £50,000 is on account of sales of sterling.

MARBLE and TILES

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SEVERAL DESIGNS

with

RAVAL & Co.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Rugby.—Asked in the Commons if Committee of experts to work out details of proposed training college for Indian Army officers in India had been set up, Mr. Benn said "Not yet; but I am in consultation with Government of India."

Rugby.—The Prime Minister announced that Royal Commission on unemployment insurance had been asked to make an interim report on the subject of transitional benefits at an early date. Evidence before the Commission on its effect on insurance scheme has caused concern in press and Parliament.—B. O. W.

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THE BRAHMIN'S BARRIER

Soldiers' Strange Experiences In India

Most of you have heard of the fakirs of India and of the amazing feats they perform or are alleged to perform. There is the rope trick, which no one outside the charmed circle of the fakirs has even been able to understand.

Briefly, this is the trick. The fakirs throws a rope into the air, where it remains suspended, but there is nothing to show what keeps it hanging in space. A boy is ordered to climb the rope, and, obeying, he reaches the upper end and disappears. There are some Anglo-Indians who declare they have seen the trick performed and yet are unable to explain it or say how it is done. There are others who declare that the spectator is hypnotised and while in that state is made to see what the fakir wishes or intends him to see.

However that may be, this story concerns the startling experience of two young subalterns who were sent to join a regiment in India. They were open and avoked sceptics of the magic powers of the fakirs and said so in no uncertain manner.

Their Colonel, who had spent many pears of his life in India and had delved into the legends and mystery of the country, tried to convince them that their opinion of the fakirs was all wrong and based upon the insecure ground of inexperience. But try as he would, he could not change their attitude.

Determined to give the youngsters a lasting lesson in the dark and mysterious ways of the East the Colonel sent for a Brahmin who was declared to be possessed of occult powers. He told the native of his desire to cure the youngsters of their unbelief, and the Brahmin, a tall, handsome and intelligent representative of his race, thought that a simple demonstration would suit the purpose and effect the Colonel's object.

So, a time and place having been set for the demonstration, the Colonel invited the subalterns to attend. When they, their C. O., and the fakir met in a room in the officers' quarter the Brahmin, a producing a piece of chalk, drew a straight line across the floor.

Then he asked one of the subalterns to cross the line. The young officer, without hesitation, marched boldly up to the chalk line, and then, with a spasmodic shudder came to a halt.

'Go on, Dick, don't stop there!' called his companion 'Dick' tried to advance, but seemed rooted to the spot. 'Lift your feet and get over,' came the order from his friend. 'Dick' lifted his foot as bidden, but could not step over the line.

'Damn rot!' shouted the second subaltern. 'Try it yourself,' invited 'Dick' 'Sure thing, old chap', came the confident reply, and he approached the line at the 'double,' only to be halted in the same ways as his friend had been stopped.

There they stood with some invisible, intangible barrier keeping them back. There was a pressure on their bodies for which there was no explanation.

they saw the two ends of the chalk line begin to move slowly in the direction of the half of the room in which they had first stood.

Slowly, but with soul-shocking certainty, the two ends curved round them like winding snakes, until the straight line had become a circle.

Then the mysterious pressure upon their bodies increased, and it felt as if life was being slowly but inevitably crushed out of them.

'For God sake, stop!' 'Dick' almost screamed.

The Brahmin looked at the Colonel.

The Colonel nodded, and the Brahmin gestured with his hands.

Immediately the pressure was relieved and the line disappeared.

'That's all I want to know about Indian magic,' remarked 'Dick' very definitely as he recovered his poise.

'Me, too,' added his companion.

Now the question arises as it does with the rope trick. Was it hypnotism or magic?

May be some of our thousands of military readers who have served in the East can tell us. "News of the World."

BUSY DOING NOTHING

—:o:—

Miss Amy Johnson's Reasons For Her Flight

The current issue of "Time and Tide" contains an article written by Miss Amy Johnson a few days before she left England on her attempted flight to Peking. The following extracts are taken from it:—

A friend called to see me the other day to find out how I was spendin my time nowadays. He told me he had frequently heard the question lately: "Waat's Johnnie doing now?" I turned wearily from my plied-up desk—"Tell them she's acting as Secretary to Miss Amy Johnson, C.B.E." After an hour's explanation of the nature and extent of my daily post-bag, he went away, and replied to the next person who inquired what I was doing nowadays: "She is very busy doing nothing."

It is rumoured that I am planning another flight. I have certainly been dreaming about one ever since I came back, but, although I have numerous friends, and have, as I vainly thought, won my spurs, yet again I cannot find a single person to help me achieve my new ambition.

I am indeed going away— because I must. I shall probably be away by the time this paper goes to press. I am not fitted for a public life—the limelight does not reveal the real "me," and I cannot be happy or useful in this brightly-lit atmosphere of adulation and artificiality.

In the weeks before I started I often pictured to myself my homecoming. I would come straight to my own club at Stag Lane, land in a corner of the aerodrome, creep quietly into the sheds during the lunch-hour if possible, and give my engineer friends the surprise of their lives I was going to allow myself one triumphant cry: "I said I'd do it and I did!"—and then get down to work. I would done my overalls and clean "Jason" from top to toe because he would deserve a good deal of attention Then I used to play with the alternatives of applying for a job with an aircraft concern or taking "Jason" on another trip.

Now I am home. I was welcomed by thousands; flowers and gifts were lavished upon me; letters and telegrams arrived by the basketful; invitation flowed in. Everyone wanted to see and hear me; everyone wanted an autograph; everyone had a dozen questions to ask. Every gift, whether large or small, gave me the same curious lump in my throat. Every letter of good wishes and congratulation gave me an ache at the heart. I tried to realise that it was all for *me*, but the idea was more than my mind could take in.

How could I make all these thousands realise how grateful I was? How could I thank them adequately? What could I do for them in return? How wide the debt of obligation which was daily growing heavier and heavier? What should I do? Ought I to open an office, hire typewriters, and engage a staff of typists to help me deal with my correspondence? But no—my kind friends wouldn't like a cold letter of acknowledgment from a secretary—yet it was an impossibility for me to cope with them myself.....

The worry and the strain gradually told upon my health, and I had to beg to be excused from the numerous public functions which had been arranged for me. I may be accused of ingratitude. inconsideration, and hard-heartedness, and on the surface there may seem cause for such an accusation. I receive a request from some benevolent institution to appear for a few minutes at their annual social. "If you will only consent to come we shall get so many more people, and we do so badly need the money," goes the appeal. I find my heart melting and I decide to go, but before replying I finish opening my post At the end I have twenty such appeals before me. I cannot comply with them all, I cannot pick and choose. A refusal goes to all. "She's taken all our gifts. basked in our admiration and good wishes, and yet cannot spare us five minutes," so my imagination runs.

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P. O. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

STUDY OF GERMAN IN INDIA

—:o:—

Help From Deutsche Akademie

(BY G. M. JADHAV.)

The Hon. Secretary, Deutsche Akademie, Muich, Germany, writes:—"It is great news that you have been able to start a "German Scholarship Fund." Please let me know the nature of this fund and also the names of the generous gentlemen who have offered contributions to it, so that I can personally thank every one of them

I shall try my best to procure popular German journals for various educational institutions of India. Will you kindly make me a list of such colleges, schools, libraries, universities etc., which may be expected to take interest in Germany and German culture?"

It is good of the Deutsche Akademie to arrange to send German journals. Indians who are teaching German and would like to have German journals are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary, Deutsche Gesellschaft, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay 4. Deutsche Gesellschaft will soon have a fairly good Geman Library. Those who are interested can become members of the Deutsche Gesellschaft and take advantage of the German Library. It is hoped that soon it will be possible to arrange lectures etc., when Indians and Germans can meet and discuss matters of interest.

There should be centres of Deutsche Gesellschaft in different parts of India. Arrangements are in progress to open twenty such centres. Each centre will look after its own affairs and create new centres for doing more work.

PASSING THROUGH GERMANY.

The Hon. Secretary of Deutsche Akademie has sent twelve copies of "Passing Through Germany". Every student who is interested in Germany should have a copy of "Passing Through Germany". Under the headings "Religious Art in Germany", "Mountain Flying", "Automobilism", "American and German City Life", "The Ports of big Ships", "Middle and Eastern Germany", "Neckar-Danube-Black Forest", "Western Germany and Rhine", "Scientific Life in Germany", "Maps", much useful information is given.

SCIENTIFIC LIFE IN GERMANY.

"What an American student may expect from a German University" is written by Thomas C. Hall. "Every serious American student should have an easy working knowledge of the German language, for there is practically no branch of learning in which valuable research work by Germans is lacking. True, he can get a reading knowledge of German without visiting Europe, but while acquiring the tongue in Germany he can learn much more than the language."

"What, in spite of all improvements in our educational ideals, the American student still lacks is method and thoroughness The College boy has generally wandered too widely, has taken far too many "courses", has no solid ground work in the classics or mathematics, lacks definite aim and has worked too much for "grade" and to pass examinations, and too little for knowledge."

"The aim of a German University is not to impart miscellaneous information in scattered lecture courses. The aim is to prepare the student for independent work: to furnish him with the methods and the tools of his subject; to introduce him to the present achievements of learning at some particular point, and put before him the questions and difficulties that have still to be faced."

Lectures alone are never enough. If the Americans are not satisfied with their system of education and find faults with it how much more must Indians suffer from the present system of education in India. Indian students who can afford it should go to Gemany and study there.

In order to enable Indian students to learn German quickly classes will be arranged in Bombay at the Blavatsky Lodge. Indian students can acquire some knowledge of German in India and then proceed for further studies in Germany. Let every student have a definite aim in mind.

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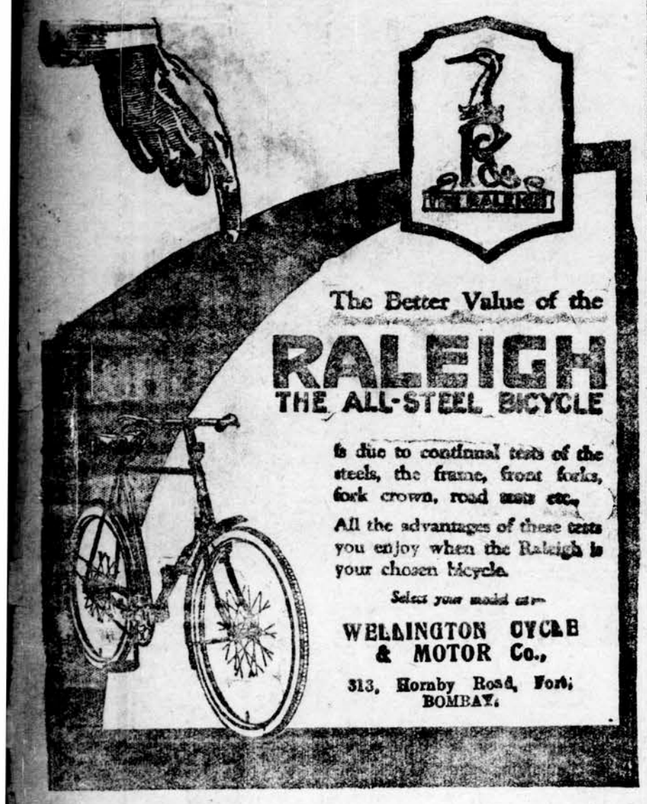
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What the People Say

ITALY'S WAR RECORD

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of January 31 you reproduce an article from the "Christian Century" as full of deliberate lies as an egg is full of meat. I disdain replying to the attacks on Mussolini, which are implicitly attacks on the great Italian people. But I shall pick out only one phrase "Her (Italy's) war record is disastrous, as Caporetto and the Piave prove." I would advise your readers to read the history of the War, not as set out in partisan writings but in official documents. Not Italian documents, mind, but the reports of the English, French, and German Chiefs of the General Staffs and the Commanders in chief themselves.—Yours, etc.,

G. SCRINZI.

HONORARIUM FOR HONORARY MEDICAL STAFF.

—:o:—

Why It Is Necessary.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An enquiry has been started, it is understood, by the Minister of Health and Education to find out if there is a justification to give honorarium to the Honorary Medical Staff at the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals.

This honorarium had been passed by the Legislative Council only a few years ago and the reasons that necessitate the granting of it have not yet disappeared.

The reasons given for stopping any honorarium is that there are several well qualified men available for holding three honorary posts. These posts give the honoraries increased opportunities to increase their knowledge and is an asset to increase their private practice.

In Bombay at present several Consulting Physicians Surgeons and Pathologists of several years standing have to have recourse to practice in different branches of Medicine at the same time. This state does not conduce to produce men as good as those who stick to one speciality, and the community does not help to produce the very best men of an international reputation, in a particular department. We get the best men available in Bombay does not mean the best in the profession.

Our opportunity will not produce men of international reputation if well qualified men would not get help of such a nature at the commencement of their practice in their special subjects. It takes even in England over five to ten years before a new Consultant can make a decent income from his private practice. He is during this period busy with research work, with the help of special grants, scholarships, and fellowships. This helps him to stick to one subject and be an authority in it.

I consider this honorarium is a kind of inducement to a highly qualified man who is taking consulting work, to stick to his subject and be a real professor in it.

At present in Bombay there are several Consulting Physcans who also are prepared to do Radiological and X-ray work.

Consulting Surgeons practice in Gynecology as well Pathologists who say there are also venereal specialists, and Anaesthetists who are prepared to be examiners in Gynecology and Midwifery.

This is a great drawback for the progress of medicine and surgery as a science and art, and is mainly due to economic pressure. In the early days of practice every little help even it is only Rs. 150 a month counts and keeps a man imbued with a desire to progress to stick to his own subject, raises the standard of the profession and indirectly benefits the community.

Independent consultants in India work under another disadvantage compared to those in England. Here the specialists are never called in by the Government for their special knowledge and offered a fee as Specialists of a higher order.

A safe guard may be adopted by the Minister when any appointment is made that the gentleman appointed would as far as possible devote himself to consulting work alone, and practice that branch of the medicine for which he has been appointed at the Hospital. He must on no circumstances be a General Practitioner and a general practitioner should never be appointed an examiner in the University. There is one more statement to make. The amount of money that is spent on the Honorariums of all the Honoraries of the two hospitals does not exceed the salaries of two I.M.S. officers of the Senior grade. It would take at least half a dozen I. M. S. men to do the work that the Honoraries are carrying on.

I have no doubt if the legislators know this state of affairs in Bombay, they will take no objection to the granting of the Honorarium, and spoil a ship for a penny worth of paint.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Bombay, January 31.

BOMBAY'S MILK SUPPLY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Please allow me the hospitality of your columns to say a few words on one of the most important problems concerning the city.

The question about the city milk supply is coming again very shortly before the Municipal Corporation. Looking to the high rate of milk, mostly an adulterated stuff, and the high infant mortality rate, something must be done immediately to improve the existing conditions. There are four main evils existing in our midst at present.

1. A heavy toll of infants and their mothers annually for want of cheap and unadulterated milk supply.

2. Slaughter of over 21,000 best milch cattle brought to Bombay annually for city's milk supply and premature death of an equal number of calves.

3. A great economic loss to the Presidency in general on account of the above and a lurking danger of the city going without any supply whatsoever in the near future owing to the scarcity of milch cattle in districts from where they are imported at present into the city.

4. Housing of cattle stables in the thickly populated regions of the city and the consequent effect on the city's health.

Milk is an important food of the human beings and it is a moral right of every person to demand a cheap, pure supply of same. The question that really centres round is this:—

Whether a cheap and unadulterated milk supply could be ever made available from the existing stables in Bombay, or failing that, whether the same could be made available from upcountry.

Let us take up the matter about Bombay stables first. Space would not permit here to mention various factors of cost, but it could be safely said that the maintenance cost of each milch cattle per day in normal times is Rs. 2|8, though the same may be slightly less during these days of trade depression and consequent fall in the general level of prices. It is an admitted fact that it does not pay the Bombay stable owners to sell their milk at the rate of four annas per seer even in normal years. Bombay Milk rates far exceed those of Calcutta, London, New York, Hamburgh, Berlin, and of many other big cities of the would, with the Bombay stables we could never hope, even in future to receive so cheap and unadulterated a supply of milk as to be within an easy reach of the poor. The average consumption of milk per head in the city is about a 1|4lb. per day. As is evident, the rich and the upper middle classes consume milk in larger quantities. This may clearly show that the poor do not get any milk at all.

Failing the city stables, it is essential that attention should be directed outside the city limits. Cheap and wholesome milk is available in abundance in villages and towns in the vicinity of railway stations on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line. Agriculturists could afford to sell milk cheaply since they have not to incur any maintenance cost on the cattle. The Surat District alone can supply Bombay's entire requirements in milk and the Charotar area, even double the quantity. It is not difficult to supply milk from such a distance if there could be provision for refrigerated vans and cold storage rooms, especially when there is the facility of pasteurishing plants one in Anand and the other in Makerpura, near Baroda. In most of the big cities of the world, milk comes from similar great distances. It would be interesting to note here that 2|5ths of the city's present demand for milk is met by outside supply even to-day. During the war time 3,00,000lbs. of milk was daily brought to Bombay from Gujarat. Rich wholesome milk could be made available here, even to-day, at the rate of two annas per seer from far off places like Nadiad and Anand.

In spite of there being no refrigerated vans or cold storage rooms locally, milk could be brought in best condition excepting 3 summer months of the year. It is during this period that refrigeration is so very essential especially to maintain continuity in supply. The subsidy asked by some enterprising concern is also essential looking to the risks it undertakes. Once the way is opened, there would be many more such concerns ready to bring milk in the city. If the Municipal Corporation would deem it expedient and wise to spend a small sum of Rs. 80,500 (Rs. 23,500 for construction of cold storage rooms and Rs. 57,000 as a subsidy to the said company) it would save annually a sum of Rs. 2,19,00,000 to the consumers of milk in general. The pockets of the consumers are emptied to the extent of this amount by their being compelled to buy milk at the rate of six annas per seer while the same quantity could normally be made available at the rate of about two annas per seer.

It is expected that our city fathers would take up the matter earnestly and do the needful when the matter comes before them in the near future.

M. S. PATEL.

Bombay, January 31.

A MATUNGA GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a pity that the City Improvement Trust should have allowed things to drift in the matter of their two-room staff quarters at Matunga without taking into consideration the happenings around. Rents of buildings have gone down and most of the private owners of buildings have gone down and most of the private owners of buildings have reduced their rents accordingly. But, with regard to the Trust buildings the situation that there were quite a number of applications in the waiting list for each tenement has now entirely changed, so much so, to-day we find more than half the number of quarters deserted.

The reasons for this are many. A rumoured reduction of rent sanctioned by the Trust has not yet been given effect to. The Trust quarters have become unsafe. Quite a number of thefts during day have occurred recently and the failure of the Trust to take any action to ensure safety to the tenants is the reason why many tenants have quit. The tenants that are there now, may quit any time. They are all in a state of panic. Conveniences for tenants are at a minimum. The inside of the compound without pavement—pavement of compoun being a necessary condition precedent for grant of completion certificate in the case of private owners presents a dreary appearance. There are many others and it is proposed to deal with them in a general article later.

It is hoped that the new Chief Officer, who from all accounts appears to be a very upright man and one ever ready to repair leaks in revenue, will take note of this and will also investigate why even the rumoured niggardly reduction of rent sanctioned by the Trust was not given effect to and bring to book the official concerned for the suppression of the same.

The Trust must understand, and a special appeal is made to all the benevolent Trustees who have the interests of the poor tenants at heart to pay a visit if they can to these quarters, that a mere statement of reduction on the basis of comparative floor areas alone will not suffice; but wha is wanted is a moderate reduction of say Rs. 5 plus Re. 1-8-0, that in spite of calculations on the basis of capital expenditure economic principles will assert themselves and the buildings will become completely deserted in no time as is well indicated by the present state. It would be interesting to know from the Trust exactly how many tenements are vacant, since when they are vacant and in the case of those at present under occupation, for how many notices of vacating have been given It is certain that if such a lowering of rent on the scale indicated above is made even at this date all the tenements will again be filled up at once.

It is hoped that the new Chief Officer will personally pay a visit to these buildings and see for himself the situation and also take prompt action in the desired direction.—Yours, etc.

A TENANT.

Matunga, January 29.

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Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru	23000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Rediced combined through fares.

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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General Manager.

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BOMBAY NATIKA S. COMPANY.

See This Marathi Stage-Talkie at Cinema Rates!

STOCKS AND SHARES

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BULL SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

Prices Look Up.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

To-day the share market ruled strong with active bull support and short covering. Although there are some who prefer to secure profits at this level owing to uncertain outlook of the political situation, the recent move-known fact in speculative operators are confidently buying one scrip after another. It is a well-know fact in speculative operations sharp ups and downs are not unlikely, but on the whole prices show improving tendency. Looking to scarcity of money recent advance clearly shows the return of confidence. The Cotton textile industry is passing through a satisfactory state and recent statements in connection with boycott of foreign cloth, give ample hopes for a bright outlook of this industry. Thus there seems no reason for any material decline except temporary recessions brought about by the readjustment of over bought conditions. Judging the situation from a distant point of view, purchases on all dips are likely to show profits. The market has still to face the unfavourable budget and additional taxation. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 667/- and closed at Rs. 675/-. Fazal opened at Rs. 351/- and closed at Rs. 363/12. Century after yesterday's rise improved to Rs. 274/- and finally closed at Rs. 271/14. Bombay Burma shares ruled firm and after opening at Rs. 484/- advanced to Rs. 490/- and closed at Rs. 488/-. Expectations of a good devidend influenced enquiry for Alcock shares which closed at Rs. 170/-. Tata Steel Ordinary shares ruled very steady. There was a good enquiry for Cement shares which also registered improvement in prices.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

100 Ahm. Advance	295
50 Apollo	3
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
Bombay Dyeing	675-10
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	271-14
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India.	372-8
100 Colaba	111-4
100 Coorla	**147-8**
100 Crescent	75
250 Currim	**62-8**
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	**50**
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-0
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	363-12
100 Finlay	75
1600 Framji Petit	**170**
100 Gokak	126-4
1000 Hindustan	**1,405**
100 Indore Malwa	343-2
100 Jamshed Pref	**60**
250 Jamshed	**10**
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	**102-8**
100 Kohinoor	146-4
250 Laxmi	960-0
100 Madhowji	28-12
250 Madras United	**275**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**738/12**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**45**
1000 Morarji	**354-8**
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	174-6
100 New City	**60**
250 Pabani	128-12
250 Pearl	241-4
100 Phoenix	**292-8**
10 Premier	**1-0-0**
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	**1410**
250 Simplex	73-2
100 Swan	**75**
100 Swadeshi	290
25 Tata P.	**14**
25 Tata	**30**
500 Vishnu P.	**567-8**
500 Vishnu	**1380**
1000 Western	**690**

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	71-8
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	**74**
500 Imperial	1125
500-125 Imperial Contr	280
100-50 India	86-8
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	**66/8**
250 Indian	191-4
100 Katni 1st P.	**102**
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Df.	555-0
100 Katni	152-8
100 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	8-12
100 Shahabad	**146-4**

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	16
200.100 Oriental	**1,500**
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	**120**
1000 Andhra Val. P.	946-4
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	66
50 Bombay Tram	120-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	**105-0**
100 Tata Hydro	110
1000 Tata Power P.	1050
1000 Tata Power	432-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	305-0
100 Amritsar Pati	118
100 Central Provin.	87-8
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	**66-0**
90 Mandra Bhon	66
500 Tapti Valley	672-8

MINING

10 Central India	**0-12-0**
10 Shivrajpur	13-2
150 Tata Steel I. P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	51-8
30 Tata Steel D.	280
75 Tata Steel	29-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	170
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	175
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-1
125 Bombay Burma Old	488-12
50 Bombay Burma New	177-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	111-4
15 Scindia	7

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

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Indian Political News Induce Selling In Liverpool

OPERATORS DOING NOTHING

Trade Cycles Indicate High Prices In 1932

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Yesterday cotton markets ruled dull and prices assumed sagging tendency. The notable feature of the day was the increased selling in Liverpool influenced by less favourable political news from India. National leaders have decided to carry-on the boycott movement. Manchester relied too much to resume business with this country after the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Thus naturally the hopes of better business are dwindling and those operators who bought cotton, were re-selling the same. In the United States of America in recent months above 1,100 Banks have suspended payment and with this state of affairs, there can be no speculative activity. Business is largely carried on credit in that country and to a greater extent the fully credit is usually mortgaged with the Banks. In the present abnormal time there cannot be free loans and business must suffer.

NEW YORK.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 to 4 points, and prices soon reached the lowest level for the day. Later on prices gradually recovered on better textile reports and at one time a rise of 4 points was recorded. On the whole it was a dull and featureless session. Operators have adopted waiting attitude. Price Range was 13 points. The market closed unchanged to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.45c.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was rather steady and prices closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.16c.

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 points. The market ruled later easier on poor American advices, while less satisfactory Indian news caused selling, which found little off-take. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 5.64d. per lb. and sales were 3,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures ring in Liverpool ruled easy on increased selling. Prices Sakel futures declined 11 to 12 points and Uppers lost 10 to 11 points. Alexandria market was irregular and Sakel March closed at 16.76 at a rise of 9 points while Upper February closed at 11.49 at a loss of 8 points.

THEORISTS ON TRADE CYCLES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market continued quiet but steady. This steadiness in America is chiefly due to better spot demand in consequence of narrowing in parity between American and outside growths, particularly India. Owing to improved textile conditions in America and Stockists acquiring Spring requirements, every set-back meets with good trade demand. Speculation is now dormant in America, but should India give a lead to the World's improvement in trade, American speculators are not likely to miss the opportunity of entering the market at present low prices.

Some theorists state the five years' cycle of low prices has passed and such cycles occurred in 1914-15, 1920, 21, 1925-27 and 1930-31 and the present cycle points to an upward trend culminating in the highest point during 1932. Although we believe any advance at the moment will be gradual, we prefer moderate purchases in Liverpool owing to its cheapness compared with New York and Indian prices and when trade conditions improve in Lancashire, the large hedges in Liverpool markets against foreign growths will have to be lifted.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business in Spot cotton has been small. The Futures section presented a steady appearance almost throughout the week, and to-day with a fair amount of general buying and only a small amount of offering, together with absence of hedge selling, the market closed firm.

In the Egyptian section prices advanced on speculative buying chiefly due to the strong Alexandria market.

It is reported that the sales restriction in Alexandria will probably be removed early next week.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN REVIEW.

Cloth: In spite of the uncertain outlook, more especially the failure to settle the weavers' dispute, some quarters report a fair amount of enquiry from India, but the difficulty regarding delivery is still a definite bar. The Far Eastern demand is negligible, while the demand from other markets continues to be patchy.

Yarns: Enquiry has been fairly satisfactory. The turnover, however, of both American and Egyptian varieties is only moderate and unevenly distributed.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.40 (2-58 p.m.); Lowest 10.27 (10-38 a.m.).

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

(1) New York cables: Cloth sales best since October.

(2) Decline owing to hedge selling, holders being anxious to realize. Lancashire Yarn market affected unfavourably by Eastern advices. Market at the moment looks declining.

Reuter: New York market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.62; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 193 equal to 4.38. Difference 124 points equal to Rs. 55.

New York May (Close) 10.63 equal to 5.31; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 193 equal to 4.38. Difference 93 points equal to Rs. 41.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): May 31, October 52 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 2.

March	10.36	——
May	10.63	—.01
July	10.38	——
October	11.13	—.02
December	11.32	—.04
Middling Spot	10.45	——

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 2.

March	10.41	plus .02
May	10.66	plus .02
Middling Spot	10.16	——

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 2.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool closing time):	
March	10.29
May	10.57
July	10.79
New York Noon Call:	
March	10.33
May	10.60
July	10.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 2.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

	Opening	Closing
February		5.46 —.09
March	5.57	5.50 —.09
April		5.51 —.09
May	5.06	5.59 —.09
June		5.64 —.09
July	5.73	5.69 —.09
August		5.73 —.09
September		5.76 —.08
October	5.85	5.80 —.07
November		5.84 —.07
December		5.88 —.07
January 1932		5.90 —.07
February 1932		5.94 ——
Middling Spot		5.64 —.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	3,000
Sales for Export	199
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.29
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.49
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.69
Oomra Good	3.64
Oomra Fully Good	3.84
Oomra Fine	4.04
Bengal Good	3.39
Bengal Fully Good	3.54
Bengal Fine	3.69
Scinde Fully Good	3.54
Scinde Fine	3.69
Scinde Superfine	3.84

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

March 4s. 1-1/2d. unchanged.
May 4s. 2-1/8d. down 1/2d.
July 4s. 3-1/2d. unchanged.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 2.

March Dols. 79-1/8 down 1/8.
May Dols. 81-1/2 down 1/8
July Dols. 66-1/2 up 3/4.
Prices advanced on unfavourable weather, bullish visible supply and strength of Winnipeg market. Closed firm.

LONDON LINSEED.

London, Feb. 2.

Feb-March 28-3-9.
Feb-April 16s. 4-1/2d. down 3d.
May-Aug 16s. 7-1/2d. unchanged.
Oil demand improving and Continent appears good buyer of Seeds. Though we look for gradual advance, no important decline is probable and favour purchases in London Oil and Seeds.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Argentine, Feb. 2.

March 10.66 up 3.
April 10.63 unchanged.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York Feb. 2.

May 132 down 2.
July 140 down 1.
Sept 142.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

March	8.29
May	8.41
July	8.56
September	8.71
October	8.82
November	8.84
January	8.98
Sakellaridis F G F	8.90

INDIAN COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Business in Indian cotton futures was put through to-day for the first time. Some scattered business was done at a discount of about 110 points of American futures. There was nothing special to note. Bombay took no interest. At the close May was quoted 4.43d. and July 4.52d.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Owing to the death of Seth Gurmukhrai Sukhanand, the local cotton market remained closed to-day.

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SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Feb.	132.50—2.40
May	124.10—2.00
Aug.	123.50—1.40

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THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Ex-Godown Bombay.)
Bombay, Feb. 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 406/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90/- per ton.

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GOLD & SILVER

Bombay Feb. 3.

Bar Gold	21	5	6
Maha	21	5	9
Fagan	21	7	3
National Bank	21	15	6
Bar Silver	41	7	0
Maha	40	5	0
Fagan	39	4	0

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

:0:

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Khandesh	4,018 bales.
Centrat India	3,297 "
Barsi-Nugger	2,361 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	506 "
Berar	5,747 "
Central Provinces	3,212 "
Dhollera	1,583 "
Sind-Punjab	1,065 "
Broach	102 "
Cotton	22,491 "
Wheat	6,031 cwts.
Linseed	334 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,397 "
Gingellyseeds	1,348 "
Poppyseeds	151 "
Groundnuts	34,241 "
Castorseeds	2,470 "
Rice	16,722 "
Myrabollams	2,738 "
Cottonseeds	26,803 "
Mowraseeds	8 "
Gram	2,469 "
Joowar	80 "
Barley	506 "
Bajree	2,056 "
Coal	275 tons.

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THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 293; highest Rs. 297; closing Rs. 291.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 278; highest Rs. 27-10; lowest Rs. 276; closing Rs. 276.

Rugby.—The following bulletin was issued on Monday from Kensington Palace: Although a slight setback was recorded on Sunday evening, followed by a somewhat disturbed night Princess Beatrice's condition on Monday morning is rather more satisfactory."—B. O. W.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931

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—:o:—

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LALA DUNICHAND RECOUNTS HIS GUJRAT JAIL EXPERIENCES

Lala Dunichand of Ambala, a member of the Working Committee who was recently released has made the following statement about his experiences in Gujarat jail.

This statement of mine is a compendium of what I observed in and through the Special Jail, Gujarat, in which I was shut up for five months. My association with the outside world was not altogether stopped, as I could read newspapers every day and interview my friends and relations fairly frequently. I suffered from bad health for the first two months, but pulled on fairly well for the rest of the period. The daily exercise at the spinning wheel for over an hour gave me both health and remission, and so I was doubly a gainer. I dare say I spent my time in jail usefully, and the contact with my comrades gave me a clear perception of the capacity of my people for sacrifice and suffering.

There are no physical discomforts in Gujarat jail of which a political prisoner can legitimately complain, but he cannot avoid mental torture, or his self-respect being wounded, when jail rules are too rigidly enforced. An eminent physician like Dr. M. A. Ansari was not allowed to treat sick prisoners as a labour of love and at his own expense, but he returned good for evil by making a free gift of medicines worth Rs. 1,500 to the jail hospital. The hospital arrangements are unsatisfactory, and but for the readily available services of doctors like Messrs. Khanchand Dev, Satyapal, and Gopi Chand, the conditions would have been intolerable. The Superintendent of the Jail, Rai Sahib L. Balwant Rai, though too rigid in the application of jail rules, possesses good many virtues of a gentleman. He works hard, and makes his subordinates work hard.

The N.W.F. representatives are the most conspicuous prisoners in Gujrat jail. Seven of them have got three years each mainly for preaching non-violence, and two one year each for the same crime. They are the best friends to make, and I wonder why the bureaucracy has made them its enemies. A few day's contact with them can convince you that they are peaceful, cultured, and lovable human being, and not the fanatic bloodthirsty men that they are commonly represented to be. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Utmanzai is the uncrowned king of the N. W. F. Province and Mian Ahmad Shah is a highly accomplised barrister. Mr. Aligul Khan, though in an extremely weak sate of health, is in jail.

HOBBIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.

A description of the celebrities of Gujrat jail will be quite incomplete without reference to the Sikh political prisoners. Master Tara Singh, the acknowledged leader of Sikhs, is preparing himself though silently, for a higher role in the national life of India. Giani Kartar Eingh is a great student of constitutional law and would be an excellent Sikh member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

Pandit Jagat Ram of Hariana is one of the remnants of the Conspiracy case prisoners of 1915 and was convicted with Bhai Parmanand. He entered jail as a youngman of twenty and he is now a physical wreck at the age of thirty five. He has grown grey prematurely. He cannot pass stools without having recourse to the process of anema. He is a man of intensely spritual character. He has over-served his sentence and his release has been recommended by the present Inspector-General of Prisons, Col. Barker. I hope to refer to his case shortly to show that he is being illegally detained.

It will be equally interesting to know the hobbies and engagements of the denizens of Gujrat jail. Dr. Khanchand Dev is the most sought after medical man there, and it appears homeopathy has established its ascendency over allopathy at any rate in Gujrat jail. The sympathy of Dr. Gopi Chand with his patients is no less effective than his actual treatment. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan has planted a Garden of Eden in Gujarat jail, and it is feared he may not claim it as his personal estate. His poetry consoles many a weary soul. He walks between twelve and eighteen miles a day at a speed of five miles an hour. He can select any time between 3 a.m., and 10 p.m. for this purpose. Dr. Satyapal can always command a respectable audience, even when walking, to listen to his discourses on sundry subjects. There are all sorts of pedestrians to be found about all time on the neverending circular road of Gujrat jail. Some will not be satisfied with less than 15 miles, and with a few thousand inches Amensty has been of late on the stock-exchange of Gujrat jail with ups and downs. Volley-ball and badminton have been in full swing, occasionally an outlet for extra youthful exhuberance. One section of the jail popultion has been spending too much time in prayers, etc., while another section has looked upon all this as a waste of time. Some have written books, others have translated certain books, while some others have stored in their oriental heads a lot of accidental stuff, and it remains to be seen how they would utilise it. There are a few who have talked out their time.

THE REVERED LEADERS.

I am particularly anxious and jealous that all Congressmen who have fought in the name of and under the National Flag should maintain the spirit of camaraderie entertain feelings of charity towards each other, and owe allegiance and loyalty to the great organisation. If they can cultivate these virtues there is no force that they cannot conquer, and no object that they cannot achieve. Mahatmaji is above praise. India will always remain grateful to what Pandit Motilal Nehru and his family have done for her. When I met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Cologne in 1927, little did I know that he would dazzle the eyes of Europe by his exploits. As regards Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President Assembly, what a contrast between the welcome extended to him as a guest of honour in England in 1927 and the treatment meted out to him as His Majesty's guest in jail. The arrest and imprisonment of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya will for ever remain a black deed in the history of British rule in India. No other man has served the British Empire so unselfishly as he.

The most melancholy part of repression has been the treatment meted out to the bulk of political prisoners. The brunt of the fight has been borne by the C class prisoners. The Government could have avoided the bitterness and hatred that has been created in the country. No principle has been observed in discriminating one class from the other. Men who are by common consent regarded as rich, respectable, and influential according to every social canon are to be found in large numbers among the C class prisoners. Neither wealth, nor property, nor education, nor even age and sex and sex has appealed to the authorities.

I had written the above in view of my release in due course after serving out the sentence on 31st January 1931. Meanwhile the order of the release of the members of different Congress Working Committees came. It is not open to me to express any opinion as to the offer contained in the Premier's declaration. My mouth is sealed till such time that the Working Committee has given its verdict. But this does not prevent me from an expression of opinion as to the conditions precedent to the restoration of peace in India. Half-hearted or qualified amnesty is no good. It must be full and generous, Mahatma Gandhi will feel unhappy in being free while thousands who followed him are shut up behind the iron bars. In no country has an amnesty been successful in creating the desired atmosphere or settling the dispute when it has not been complete and handsome. All political prisoners, non-violent and violent, should be released. Exception can be made only in the case of those found guilty of premeditated murder or brutal dacoity, and even in their case something should be done to show that there has been a change of heart. If the appeal of Sardar Bhagat Singh and Mr. Rai Guru is not accepted by the Privy Council, I would strongly urge that their sentences of death should be commuted, and this action on the part of the Government will produce a tremendous effect for the better on the minds of the youngmen of India. In England it is practically agreed by all parties that capital punishment should be abolished as a measure of experiment for the next five years. Let the British Government make an experiment in the case of these two youngmen to see if this will not lead to the disappearnce of violence for political purposes. All those who have suffered loss of property and money should be compensated. All the political cases including the conspiracy cases not involving acts of murder should be withdrawn. Of such case the Meerut conspiracy case is the fittest to be withdrawn. All repressive laws and ordinances should go, and the press should have free and fresh air to breath, and the only guarantee should be its own sense of responsibility. If India is conceded responsible government the press cannot afford to be irresponsible.

Madras Police Methods

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REFERENCE TO COUNCIL'S DISAPPROVAL

MR. BENN DECLINES TO TAKE ACTION

LONDON, Feb. 2.

In the Commons Mr. Freeman drew attention to the resolution of Madras Legislative Council disapproving of the police methods in dealing with the civil disobedience movement, and asked whether Mr. Benn was taking any action.

Mr. Benn replied that he had seen the press reports and, as regards the second part of the question, he supplied Mr. Freeman with the report of the previous discussion in the Council in which the Home Member Sir Mohammed Usman had dealt with the charges against the police.

ANOTHER QUESTION ABOUT POLICE

Mr. Hannon asked if the police in India had not discharged their duties in the most exemplary manner. Mr. Benn replied: "I have answered the question on that specific point already."

INDIAN SANDHURST

Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that the Committee to work out details of the Indian Sandhurst had not yet been appointed, and he was consulting the Government of India to that end.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES OF 28 RATIFIED

—:o:—

Sequel To Smyrna Riots Plot

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Constantinople.—The National Assembly of Angora has ratified the death sentences on the 28 of the re-actionaries.

A constantinople message of January 29th stated in this connection:—

78 persons have been sentenced to be hanged out of the first group of accused in connection with the riots plot in Smyrna. Other sentences vary from three to 24 years' hard labour. The sentences must be ratified by the Angora Chamber.—Reuter.

AFGHAN ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON APRIL 20

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A Petition Rejected

PESHAWAR, Feb. 2.

The next annual meeting of Loejirgha (Afghan National Assembly) will be held at Kabul on April 20.

The Ministry of Justice, Kabul has sentenced Jangalkhan, Qazi of Uukur to four months' imprisonment for giving a decision palpably against the Shariat.

ROBBERS KILLED AND WOUNDED

Four robbers are reported to have been killed and six wounded in an engagement with Afghan Troops in Mazarsharif province.

PETITION REJECTED

The petition of Chandarparkash against his conviction under Section 131 I.P.C. and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Additional District Magistrate, Abbottabad, has been rejected by the Judicial Commissioners. The case is an ecgho of the April riots in Peshawar City, when the conduct of certain men of the Garhwalis was found unsatisfactory, necessitating their transfer to Abbottabad. The disaffected men were segregated to Kabul and the rest were employed on the ranges at Abbottabad. The accused, accompanied by another Sikh, approached the latter men and assured them of Congress sympathy and legal help. He was arrested on the spot.

The defence was, first, that he came to Abbottabad to find employment. Later, the accused stated that as a journalist he was trying to find the truth regarding wild rumours of maltreatment of the Garhwalis, and that he had no intention of tampering with the men's loyalty or to preach disaffection.—A. P.

R. T. C BLUE BOOK PUBLISHED

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LONDON, Feb. 2.

A Blue Book of 513 pages is issued containing "proceedings" of the Round Table Conference. It includes speeches delivered at six plenary sittings from 12th to 21st November, discussion in the full committee on Burma, on 1st December, reports of subcommittee and discussion on those reports in the full committee, as also proceedings of the plenary sittings held on 16th and 19th January and the final session on 19th January.—Reuter

R. T. C FESTIVITIES AND AFTER

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Gratitude To Britishers For Kindness

LONDON, Feb. 3

Mr. Latifi in a letter to the "Times" on behalf of H. H. the Aga Khan and other British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, expresses gratitude to the British public for the kindness and hospitality showered on them; and says that delegates have been touched by the universal desire of the British people in all weeks of life to understand the Indians' view point and to give fairplay. He adds that one result of the Conference is certain. There has come into being a sympathetic understanding among the leaders of both sides that will have far-reaching effects on the relations between the two countries in future.—Reuter.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAKA

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Working Committee Urged To Press Demand

(From a Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, Feb. 3.

Karnatak Unification day was observed here yesterday. A public meeting was held in which resolutions were passed reiterating its faith in the necessity of unification, and requesting the Congress Working Committee to press the demand for Unification of Karnatak and reshuffling of provinces on the linguistic basis, provided negotiations are opened with the British Government. Sjt. Kankanwadi, local prominent pleader, presided.

"Organised By A Pretender"

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BENN ON BURMA RISING

A "PRESUMPTION" ABOUT DEPRESSED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Benn replying to Commander Kenworthy in the Commons said that according to his information the recent Burma rising was of the type common to Burma, being organised by a pretender who was assisted by political excitement and depressed economic conditions.

Commander Kenworthy asked if the rise in price of rice was one of the causes.

Mr. Benn presumed that was covered by "depressed economic conditions."—Reuter.

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VIRAMGAM VOLUNTEERS JAILED

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(From a Correspondent).

VIRAMGAM Feb. 2.

Sjts. Detroj, Narayan, Captain, Govindlal, Wadhavlal, Mahadev, Kothavala and six others and Gopalrao Kulkarni and ten others were sent to Sabarmati Jail yesterday.

Four cases were tried by Mr. Golap, within 30 minutes. Shartilal, Chhanganlal, Maganlal, Jasaraj have been sentenced to one month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 or 3 weeks' more. Gopalrao, Kulkarni and Prepalad, Jethalal get two months' R. I. and fine Rs. 25 or one month more.

Narshidas, Cheladas fined Rs. 75 or 6 weeks more. Baladev, Hargovind jailed for one month and fine Rs. 50 or three weeks more. Ratilal Keshavlal gets three months' and fine Rs. 100 or three weeks' more.

Balkrishna Motilal is fined Rs. 15. Mukadam and Bhikhabhai are released and Manaklal is fined Rs. 25 or one month's imprisonment.

MR. MAXTON AND LL.D, DEGREE.

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Edinburgh Offer Refused.

It became known that an offer to confer the degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh University upon Mr. James Maxton, M.P., has been refused by the leader of the Independent Labour party. The offer was contained in a letter from Sir James Barrie, at whose installation as Chancellor of Edinburgh University it was proposed to confer the degree.

MAXTON SURPRISED.

When seen by a reporter at his Barrhead home Mr. Maxton expressed surprise that the news of the offer had leaked out. "It hasn't come from me nor has it come from Sir James," he said. "I've been keeping it a close secret. So has he."

Asked why he had refused the honour, Mr. Maxton replied, "Because I am a Socialist. I have a great admiration for the Scottish universities and have never said a word against them, but at the same time I feel that anything that tends to mark out a man from other men should not be acceptable to a Socialist."

WHY HE REFUSED.

It gave him a great deal of thought, Mr. Maxton added, to refuse the honour from Edinburgh University, which came to him through his friend, Sir James Barrie. "My regard and affection for him was tremendously increased by the understanding way in which he appreciated my Socialist grounds for refusing this honour. I expressed this view in a letter which would be conveyed to Edinburgh University."

Mr. Maxton added: "I see that Lawrence of Arabia was also to be awarded the degree but he couldn't be found. He is a most interesting fellow. He came to see me in the House of Commons once—when he was simple Aircraftsman Shaw. He lent me a copy of a book which he had written—it was in typescript and had not then been published and is not to be published for a considerable period. It deals with his life in the Air Force."

INDIA AS "PAY-OUT" WINDOW

Counter-Move Against Alleged Soviet Offensive

(By SIR HENRY DOBBS, who negotiated the Anglo-Afghan Treaty.)

One of the gravest of present international questions is. What is the object of the Soviet military preparations?

Speculation may suggest Finland, Poland, the Baltic States, or Romania, but a Russan attack on any of these would bring the League of Nations into action, into action, and could scarcely fail to end in a European coalition against Russia which she could not hope to defeat.

China is a more probable object of Russian menace; but here, if Russia attempted to carry things with too high a hand, she would risk a conflict not only with the League, but also with America. With Turkey and Persia she has no quarrel.

There remains Afghanistan, the barrier between Soviet territory and the heaving mass of India.

If Russia could overthrow this barrier, or bring it completely under her influence, she could multiply a hundred-fold the stream of anarchic impulses which she has long been pouring into India, and could hope for a huge disaster to the British Empire, without necessarily undertaking the actual invasion of India or giving Great Britain or the League an excuse for defensive action against her.

NADIR SHAH'S TREASURY.

The omens in Afghanistan are bad. The new King, Nadir Shah, who won the throne in 1929 after the expulsion of King Amanullah, is held by the whole of the East outside his own country to be reactionary and pro-British. In India, Persia, Turkey, and Irak the impetuous reforms which brought Amanullah to grief had been loudly applauded. His fall was believed to be due to British intrigues and was bitterly deplored; and even the wild tribesmen on the Indian side of the frontier, who might have been expected to sympathise with the insurgent Afghan tribes, declared themselves in his favour and resented his deposition.

Nadir Shah succeeded to an empty treasury and a disorganised administration, and has maintained a precarious balance by yielding to the demands of the fanatical mullahs and turbulent tribal chiefs. Ill-health has sapped his energy and commercial depression has impoverished his people, who depend largely on trade with India, and attribute their misfortunes to his mismanagement.

For some months rebellion has been simmering in Afghan Turkestan, on the Soviet border, and now it is reported that some of the tribes near Kabul who rose against Amanullah's reforms are openly regretting from and stigmatising Nadir Shah as a usurper.

THREAT TO INDIA'S PEACE.

The prospects of a restoration of Amanullah grow more and more favourable, although at the time of his flight from Afghanistan the best judges thought that he could never recover his throne.

The Soviet Government have been in sympathy with Amanullah ever since his war with the British; but when his unwisdom had thrown all his tribesmen against him, they were discreet enough to abstain from intervention and to wait on events.

Now, however, that the reaction in his favour is beginning, it might be possible for them to give the final push which would upset Nadir Shah, and after an interval of chaos either bring back Amanullah under their auspices, or turn Afghanistan into some kind of Soviet republic, like Bokhara, in loose subordination to Moscow.

Such an event would seriously threaten the peace of India. Congress propaganda has already stirred up the frontier tribes against the British, but King Nadir Shah has hitherto managed to restrain the tribesmen on the Afghan side from joining them. When he to be swept away and replaced by a Government in open sympathy with Russia, the Afghan tribesmen would be encouraged to join their kinsmen on the Indian side, the difficulties of the frontier would be enormously increased, and the Government of India might be forced into military measures not only against the tribesmen in their own territory, but also against those coming from Afghanistan.

The old cry of British threats to Afghan independence would be raised and the help of the Soviet would be invoked. In the meanwhile the Indian malcontents would be inspired by Afghan anarchy and by the propinqity of Soviet influence to greater efforts, and a cataclysm might result.

What steps can Great Britain take to avert such a calamity? Direct intervention in Afghan affairs would, of course, be fatal; but British Indian financial help to the King of Afghanistan is by no means contrary to the traditions of Afghan independence.

The Amir Abdurrahman and King Habibullah Khan received subsidies from the Indian Treasury throughout their reigns, and when I was at Kabul negotiating the existing Anglo-Afghan Treaty with King Amanullah, he was pressed by the latter to arrange for a similar or increased grant. It was only with the greatest difficulty that a treaty was secured without it.

Now there is little doubt that shortness of money is at the bottom of King Nadir Shah's difficulties and of his recent unpopularity among the tribes whom he is obliged to tax as heavily as possible in order to reconstitute his army and restore the ruined administration.

In so poor a country a comparatively small sum would turn the scales, and a subsidy on the same lines as that given to his predecessors would be a trifle compared with the enormous expenditure which would be required to save India, were King Nadir Shah, to be overthrown and replaced by a Government under Soviet influence.

Even in the present circumstances of the Indian Treasury such a sum could be found without serious inconvenience; and it is much to be hoped that the Governments of Great Britain and India will give the question their early consideration.—"Daily Telegraph."

SEN GUPTA GREETED ON ARRIVAL

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A Tragic Accident To Student

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

A huge crowd greeted Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on their arrival at the Howrah station from Allahabad. After being garlanded they drove in carriage and pair followed by a procession of men, women and children through the principal thoroughfares, of north Calcutta. The procession terminated at the College Square, and the leaders drove home.

The police did not interfere. An untoward incident, however, marker their arrival as during a rush towards the compartment of Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta, a Bengali student slipped between the train and the platfrom, while the train was in motion, and received injuries, necessitating his removal to the hospital, where the case is reported to be serious.—A. P. Special.

SEN GUPTA IN CALCUTTA

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Sjt Krishnadas & Others Acquitted

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The "Advance" understands that Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerjee, Superintendent Engineer, P. W. D. has been appointed Chief Engineer to the Irrigation Department of Bengal in the place of Mr. Adams Williams who is shortly coming on furlough, preparatory to retirement. This is for the first time that a Bengali Engineer is appointed to the post.

Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt, president of the Youths and All-Bengal Jute Workers' Associations, other labour leaders and few others including Sjt. Krishnadas, former Secretary of the Mahatma Gandhi, who were arrested on January 23rd for the alleged distribution of unauthorised leaflets, were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Sen Gupta and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here by the Punjab Mail this morning.—A. P. Special.

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